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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,308—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1901.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PLASSY	7595	C. F. Preston	27th July
* CALEDONIA	7536	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L CALEDONIA	7536	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5264	E. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
"			1st November 1901.

* will call at Kurrachee.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE, P. Berberovich		4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	5th August.
S.S. SULTAN	2881	Scharfe	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)
For rates and particulars apply to
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24, Meadows Street.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GEORGE GORING JOHN SUTTON JONES, late a Major (temporary Lieutenant Colonel) in the Bhopal Battalion (Indian Staff Corps), who died at Indore, Central India, on 30th October, 1900.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 15th July, 1901.

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BEST HONEY BRAND BREAKFAST BACON, on cut or in pieces of 10 to 12 lbs. Price 10 Annas per lb.—WESTERN DAIRY CO., Masagon.

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A CARD:—CHURCH GATE MEDICAL HALL, near St. Thomas' Cathedral, is the only Institution in India where EAR, THROAT and NOSE DISEASES are treated by a London and Vienna Specialist. Visiting hours 11 to 5 p.m.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Y. MATSUO,
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON COMMITTEE:

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum.
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore.	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

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NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Municipal RATE-PAYERS and VOTERS in the City of Bombay will be held on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1901, at 5 P.M. in the GAIETY THEATRE to protest against the proposal for general introduction of METERS for WATER SUPPLY in the City and to consider the desirability of forming a Rate-payers Association for the City, and to pass a Resolution for forming such Association. The Representatives of the Rate-payers on the Board of the Corporation are specially invited to attend.

S. M. MOSES,
N. M. WADIA,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIVANDAS,
MERWANJI MUNCHERJI CAMA,
CAZI SHERIFF MAHOMED SAHEB BIN CAZI SHERIFF ABDUL LATIFF LONDAY,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
VASONJI KHIMJI,
D. FERREIRA,
JAMSETJI BOMANJI WADIA and others.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent., namely Rs. 180 per Whole Share, and Rs. 45 per Quarter Share, has been declared and made payable on and after 29th July to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 22nd July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 5th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Dock Section. The salary is fixed at Rs. 750 with free quarters but without any other allowances.

An engagement will be made for three years and on the expiration of that period if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners the period of engagement will in such case be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners.

Applicants must possess good experience of the working of traffic on Railways in India and will be required to pass a medical examination.

The officer holding the post of District Traffic Superintendent, Dock Section, will rank with the officers in the superior grades of the Commissioners' service, and be eligible for promotion to the better paid appointments on the staff.

Applications will be received by the Secretary up to FRIDAY, 26th July.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the POST of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners, it is notified that the date, up to which such applications will be received, has been extended to the 31st July.

The salary, as previously stated, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per mensem by five equal annual increments and is inclusive of all allowances.

An engagement will be made for 3 years, and on the expiration of that period, if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners, the period of the engagement will, in such case, be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners.

Under these rules, as they at present stand, he would be eligible after ten years service, if invalided, for a pension of £175 a year, rising by £17 10s. for each year, up to a maximum of £437 after completion of 25 years service.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience on Dock and River works.

Applications should be addressed to—THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex Officio.)

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AGENTS:

MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BEPUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 22.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 20th July 1901 :—

Cotton	593	bales.
Wheat	3,140	cwts.
Linseed	2,839	,,
Rapeseed	1,898	,,
Gingellyseed	113	,,
Poppyseed	175	,,
Groundnuts	51	,,
Castorseed	2,040	,,
Rice	1,107	,,
Myrabollams	354	,,

Imports of Silver Bullion, ex. s. s. Plassy, from London, Rs. 18,24,455.

BOMBAY, MONDAY JULY 22

EXCHANGE.

We have a dull market to report. There is some enquiry from the bazaar for Bank Demand at 1s. 3 29-32d. for near delivery which the Banks are disinclined to meet, and we hear of little business passing to-day. We quote :—

Bank T. T. on London	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand do.	1s. 3 7-8d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do ,, France	108 3-4.
30 days' sight Hongkong	143
Do. Shanghai	194 1-2
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95 7-8 for Account and during the course of the day declined 1-16th, at which rate it closes steady. The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 6 lakes up.

FREIGHT.

The market is quieter. The steamer "Vazin" has booked for Atnwerp measurement at 15s. 6d. and seeds at 15s., and the steamer "Nubia" for Liverpool measurement at 15s. and seeds at 4s. 6d. Hamburg has been done at 15s. seeds, ready shipment, and at 14s. 6d. for August.

SEEDS.

Linseed closes firmer at Rs. 10-3, buyers with few sellers at the rate. Rapeseed, Brown-Cawnpore, is quoted Rs. 6-11, steady, with little business passing. Poppyseed is quiet at Rs. 8-10 and Castorseed unchanged at Rs. 34.

COTTON.

The market is steady with prices unchanged and a fair enquiry exists for all discriptions of Cotton for Japan and local mills, which is met by the dealers. There is nothing doing in the Sutta markets and quotations are unaltered.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 20th July, 1901, as compared with the statement of the 13th July :—

LIABILITIES	July 13. Rs.	July 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,00,328	45,38,587
Public Deposits at Branches	38,77,810	33,30,803
Other Deposits	510,07,683	5,23,68,041
Post Bills	11,981	19,452
Credits undrawn	15,10,473	19,37,352
Rs.	7,87,07,928	7,97,35,235

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	94,04,401	94,60,663
Other authorised Securities	16,56,765	17,17,477
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	59,81,990	53,56,974
Loans do. do. do.	16,820,193	1,67,49,136
Bills discounted and purchased	1,8,141,822	1,86,54,519
Dead Stock	3,74,754	3,74,754
Stamps and Stationery	16,988	17,000
Balance with other Banks	2,85,532	2,73,551
Cash	2,6,027,582	2,66,20,831
Rs.	7,8,707,928	7,97,35,235

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th July as compared with the statement of 2nd July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 2. Rs.	A.	P.	July 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,06,50,000	0	0	1,06,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,71,63,, 20	4	9	1,69,19,579	15	1
Other Deposits, &c.	6,77,14,760	9	4	6,77,36,358	4	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,68,807	0	0	2,45,462	12	5
Sundries	18,48,7:7	0	2	15,57,556	10	0
Rs.	11,75,46,505	4	3	11,72,29,457	10	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,71,432	8	0	62,13,393	8	0
Other authorised Investments	80,48,610	0	0	75,11,501	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,76,51,479	15	8	2,68,63,416	3	11
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,26,97,711	6	8	1,31,63,978	9	1
Bills discounted, &c.	1,43,34,273	13	4	1,40,39,514	0	10
Balances with other Banks	13,57,293	0	6	11,28,802	7	10
Bullion	3,635	10	0	3,635	10	0
Dead Stock	15,96,487	7	8	15,93,048	6	9
Stamps	13,141	4	0	13,141	4	0
Sundries	12,46,591	5	9	11,59,352	12	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,16,39,390	14	6	2,24,75,198	3	8
Do. at Branches	1,67,36,624	11	10	1,30,14,440	10	2
Rs.	11,75,46,505	4	3	11,72,29,457	10	7

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	11,97,038	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,43,393	Inc.
Other Deposits	27,098	Inc.
Post Bills	76,655	Inc.

ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,45,146	Dec.
Loans	7,89,0:3	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,33,733	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,44,729	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	8,35,803	Inc.
Cash at Branches	12,77,816	Inc.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

55-01—Mulla and M—Haji Abdulla Haji Moosa vs Jackeria Choo Chan and another.
125-01—Framjee and D—Oomer bin Amad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and others—M and J and M and R.
171-01—Thakurdas and Co—Mahomed Hossein Hajee Abd Rahim vs Abdulla Hassumbhai and others.
319-01—In person—Khimajee Doongajee and others vs James R Bapty.
322-01—Mantri and B—Ramchundra Purusram and another vs Chumpalal Shrikrishna and others.
328 01—Tyabjee D and Co—Juggonath Benkatlal vs Chuggonlal Salegram and others—Mantri and J.
373-01—Wadia and G—Ardeshir Shapurjee vs Jeejeebhai Ardeshir.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

23-01—In person—Gowan Jadowjee vs Huriram Bhimjee and others—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—G H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Mansukhlal Dhand J—Part heard.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow —Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Shaik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and in person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponment.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359 00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
521-00—Daphtary and F—Malookchund Poonjiram and others vs Magan Tarachund—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolsabai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
808-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Maju and others vs Maneckjee Hormusjee Majoo and others—Bicknell M and M.
13-583-01—Daphtary and F—Bai Ruliat widow vs Purbhoodas Vanarsey Mody—Tyabjee D and Co.
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundrawandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary suit for Consent Decree.

29-98—Smetham B and N—Canjee Khairaz vs Mithabai widow—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
681-00—Molvi H and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulabdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Hurjeejee Sakhawala—Nanu and H. Part heard.
751-99—Khunderao S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co Part heard.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 4-4m., 3-40s. Low water, 9-24m., 10-29s.
Public meeting of Ratepayers and Municipal Voters, Gaiety Theatre, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

SINKING OF A BARGE—An iron barge belonging to Sultan Ali Allibhoy, laden with coal, was on Sunday morning being towed by a steam launch towards the Sassoon Dock, when she struck on a rock and sank. Fortunately no lives were lost.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (Weather permitting) :—

March	Under the Double Eagle—Wagner
Overture	Concert—Titl
Barcarolle	Sur le Lido—Tboay
Fantasia	On Popular Ballads—Kappey
Valse	Pomono—Waldteufel
Polka	Protzkopfchen—Faust

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENCES IN BOMBAY.—Yesterday at the Town Custom House Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Customs, abkari and opium revenue, assisted by Mr. C. J. Clarke, assistant Collector of abkari, put up for sale by public auction certain licenses for the sale of different descriptions of foreign and country liquor. There was a large attendance of Parsee and Hindu bidders, including several women. The bids rose by very brisk competition to three or four times the amounts which the Collector had expected to realise. In all fifty two licenses were sold. The sale commenced at 11-30 a.m. and lasted till 6-45 p.m.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT HISLOP COLLEGE, C. P.

ON Monday, the 15th instant, writes our correspondent the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser unveiled, before a representative gathering, the portrait of the late Rev. J. G. Cooper, the veteran Missionary of the Free Church Mission in the C. P. and Principal of the Hislop College in the College Hall. The Rev. Mr. Whitton, Principal of the College, opened the proceedings. He said that when the news of Mr. Cooper's death reached Nagpur, his old students felt that something should be done to commemorate the long and valuable services rendered to the institution by Mr. Cooper. It was first intended that the memorial should take the form of a play-ground and gymnasium, and that a life size portrait of the late Mr. Cooper should be hung in the College Hall. The subscriptions up to date for this purpose amounted to Rs. 1,200. Mr. Whitton expected the donations would soon be forthcoming so as to enable the Committee to carry out the original proposal. In the meantime the portrait had been obtained, and Mr. Whitton had pleasure in calling upon the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser to unveil it.

After unveiling the portrait, Mr. Fraser, in the course of his remarks, said that the committee had taken a step in the right direction in procuring an excellent portrait of the late Mr. Cooper, and he hoped it would adorn the College Hall for many years to come. Mr. Fraser said that the institution, which the late Mr. Cooper had been connected with for such a length of time, and which he had materially helped in bringing to its present state of prosperity, had been doing a great and noble work, and has benefited the Central Provinces far more than any institution of its kind. He congratulated the College on the phenomenal success it has attained in the University Examinations this year. The Chief Commissioner continuing said that the late Mr. Cooper was not only his friend but his pastor and his trusted adviser, to whom he had always looked for advice and help. He had a vivid recollection of the lively and keen interest Mr. Cooper invariably manifested in the College even after his retirement; and when they met it was a great pleasure to Mr. Cooper to hear of his old students.

The Chief Commissioner took the opportunity of handing over to Mr. Vinayek Trimbak Deshmukh, son of the late Rao Bahadur Trimbakrao Deshmukh the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal which unfortunately the Rao Bahadur was not spared to receive. Mr. Fraser kindly explained to Mr. Vinayek that the medal had been bestowed on his father by the late Queen-Empress in gracious recognition of his services to Government, and asked him to preserve it as a memento of his deceased father. Mr. Fraser had always had a high opinion of his character and abilities. He sympathised with the boy in the sad loss he has sustained and exhorted him to strive to walk in his father's footsteps.

Mr. C. M. Saleem then proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, after which the meeting dissolved. At Mr. Fraser's wish the Hislop College and the Free Church Institution remained closed for the day.

SEQUEL TO A KIDNAPPING CASE.

ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Tejoo Pirkhan, a Mahomedan, lately in the employ of one Janmahomed Cassam, was charged by Superintendent Barnett with causing hurt to a police man No. 302, Krishna Raojee, by means of a knife. The accused was further charged with stealing the knife, valued at 10 annas, from the shop of a Parsi named Cawasji Shapoorjee, at Mahim.

The evidence showed that accused's master Janmahomed had been charged with kidnapping a Rajput girl named Babubai, aged fourteen years, and accused was suspected to be have abetted him in the commission of the offence. His movements were consequently watched and he was shadowed by the police. On Sunday evening he came out of the Mahim Bazaar with a knife in his hand and went to the Mahim Bunder and thence to a place where logs of wood were stacked. Here the policeman, who have been shadowing him, questioned the man as to what he was going to do with the knife. The accused without answering the question, rushed at the policeman and struck him, on the neck with the knife. The policeman struggled and secured the knife, but not without injuring his fingers. The accused was arrested with the assistance of two townsmen. The knife was subsequently identified by the Parsi shopkeeper as his own property. The accused in his defence said that he stole the knife, because he wanted to commit suicide. The sepoy wanted to snatch the knife from his hands and he received the injuries accidently.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and one month's hard labour on the second count.

AN INDIAN'S SUCCESS.

MR. HEERABHAI MANIBHAI METHA, second son of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, late Prime Minister of the Kutch and Baroda States, arrived here on Saturday last, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer China. Mr. Heerabhai, after passing the entrance examination of the Bombay University and spending some time at the Elphinstone College left for England in September 1896. His distinguished father, —a staunch supporter of higher education—placed Mr. Heerabhai under Miss Manning's care. He entered the Cambridge University in the following October. The young aspirant, who had then not passed his teens, showed singular abilities, and while prosecuting his studies at Cambridge, commenced to read for the bar and he took his degree in December last, and was called to the bar in June of this year. The premature death of his father in March 1900 was mourned throughout this Presidency and more particularly in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and it was great grief to Mr. Heerabhai. Mr. Heerabhai came to Bombay and returned after about two months' stay to England.

On landing at the Prince's Dock on Saturday Mr. Heerabhai was received by Mr. Motibhai Manibhai Jashbhai, R. S. Tansukharam Manekbhai Jashbhai, Messrs. N. Morarji Goculdas, M. Tripathi, Jethabhai Vaidhman, Hirji Ghellabhai and about 60 others, who garlanded him and accompanied him to his temporary residence at Walkeshwar in the bungalow of Shet Asor Virjee. Mr. Heerabhai's uncle Rao Saheb Manekchbai and brother Rao Saheb Motibhai, B.A., Private Secretary to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, came here to receive Mr. Heerabhai. Mr. Heerabhai leaves by to-day's mail for Petlad.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA AND ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A MATCH between these teams was played yesterday evening on the Cooperage before a large attendance. The game resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 3 goals, 4 tries (27 pots) to nil.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 22.

Amraoti.—Rainfall yesterday 61 cents, weather is cloudy. Weather is very favorable for the crop. Weather is monsoonlike.

Wardha.—Raining here and in the district. Rainfall to-day 3 inches. The prospects of the crop are favourable. Weather continues rainy.

Barsi.—Weather showery.

Jabulpore.—Rainfall 2-34 inches. Raining since.

Secunderabad.—Strong winds are blowing from the South-west.

Delhi.—Wheather fine.

JULY 21.

Kampti.—Weather showery. Present weather is favourable for kharif crops.

Bhatinda.—Raining moderately throughout the district.

JULY 20.

Cawnpore.—Raining slightly throughout the district. Present weather is favourable for kharif crops.

JULY 19.

Akote.—Heavy rain has fallen during the whole last night (2-01 inches) which is very favourable for the growing crops. Weather is still cloudy and unsettled.

Dhamangaon.—Rainfall 25 cents. Weather continues cloudy and unsettled.

Mahuva.—The rain is 20 miles round about Mahuva. It has rained in Kundla and Amreli.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Monday:—Pressure has given way in Upper India and the depression in North West India has extended northwards. Pressure has also decreased in West Bengal and adjacent districts of North Western Provinces, and a shallow depression is lying over that area. This morning light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, and light rain in Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic plain, and along the Himalayas. Light rain has been received on the West Coast, and light to moderate rain in Central Provinces and showers in Central India and on the East Coast. Akyab has received five inches, Rangoon, Nagpur, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Jubbulpore, Chanda and Madras two inches; Bhamo, Gaya, Allahabad, Jhansi, Amraoti, Seoni, Hazaribagh and Masulipatam one. Winds are falling off in strength in Kathiawar and the distribution of pressure is unfavourable for rain in North West India. Winds are more westerly on the West Coast, and the conditions are gradually being more favourable for rain in the Deccan, where showers may be received. The conditions are favourable for rain in Bengal, North Western Provinces, especially the eastern districts, and in Central Provinces. The rainfall in Burma will probably decrease.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, experienced strong monsoon with strong S. W. winds, sea, and swell from Karachi, to within 50 miles off Bombay and thence moderate weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	53 75	45 63	49 09	42 62
Monday, 22nd July	00 24	00 31	00 40	00 16
Total	53 99	46 02	49 49	42 78
Total fall to July 2,2 1900	32 56	31 42	30 68	31 35
Total fall to July 22, 1899	22 85	21 40	29 71	26 60

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 21st July	0	16
Monday, 22nd July	0	10

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·520	Calm	1	87·1	77·9	84	...	3·02	−3·46
Sirsa	29·512	SE	4	92·8	73·6	69	0·08	1·63	−3·34
Delhi	29·521	NW	3	89·2	77·0	87	0·07	3·68	−1·85
Agra	29·504	NE	0	91·1	82·1	80	0·05	2·68	−7·94
Cawnpore	29·5·5	SW	3	90·8	80·5	89	...	9·77	−4·27
Allahabad	29·482	N	5	86·1	78·3	91	0·75	4·60	−9·43
Jhansi	29·542	Calm	6	93·2	73·1	85	0·31	7·64	−5·94
Jacobabad	29·452	SE	5	103·0	83·0	51	...	0·00	−0·97
Karachi	29·77	WSW	15	92·4	82·7	73	...	0·00	−2·34
Joypore	29·551	W	5	100·2	81·6	61	...	0·92	−8·6
Ajmere	29·600	W	10	93·9	79·6	73	...	3·51	−1·48
Deesa	29·624	SW	19	96·6	80·1	75	...	0·16	−9·62
Ahmedabad	29·635	SW	5	99·7	77·0	71	...	4·01	−1·12
Bhuj	29·695	WSW	25	92·3	78·2	84	...	0·00	−6·92
Jamnagar	29·625	SW	24	93·5	82·3	72	...	0·00	−11·05
Dwarka	29·613	SW	25	85·9	81·3	81	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	29·628	W	20	94·4	78·1	68	...	3·26	−10·15
Bhownagar									
Para	29·652	NW	1	94·6	78·8	72	...	0·08	−2·33
Veraval	29·661	WSW	18	81·5	80·2	82	...	0·73	−10·98
Neemuch	29·616	WSW	16	90·5	75·5	81	...	3·46	−7·75
Indore	29·651	W	10	93·8	74·1	82	0·07	4·19	−9·17
Saugor	29·538	W	10	84·4	72·1	89	2·21	9·60	−8·31
Jubulpore	29·558	WNW	6	83·4	71·4	10	2·50	9·05	−14·35
Hoshangabad	29·611	SW	7	87·7	75·2	84	0·18	8·69	−12·91
Khandwa	29·641	W	12	88·2	75·6	86	0·19	6·30	−6·05
Raipur	29·568	SW	15	83·8	73·1	92	0·38	15·60	−5·08
Nagpur	29·613	WSW	9	85·3	70·1	90	2·11	11·14	−9·17
Amraoti	29·648	W	16	86·1	72·0	90	0·70	6·17	−9·10
Akola	29·663	WSW	10	86·6	73·9	91	0·31	7·19	−6·37
Surat	29·6·3	W	13	86·5	76·5	83	0·12	11·79	−11·70
Malegaon	29·663	W	18	87·4	74·1	68	0·01	7·73	−0·89
Bombay	29·731	W	17	84·6	77·9	85	0·16	41·99	−0·27
Poona	29·734	WSW	20	80·6	69·4	90	0·12	9·85	−0·02
Ahmednagar	29·722	WNW	12	85·4	70·4	98	0·61	8·13	+0·69
Aurangabad	29·695	W	13	80·9	69·7	81	0·10	10·69	...
Sholapur	29·730	SW	2	92·7	71·5	...	...	12·05	+3·81
Ratnagiri	29·753	W	9	86·4	74·9	85	1·05	47·85	−11·31
Belgaum	29·783	SW	25	75·8	67·4	95	0·25	21·12	+2·04
Goa	29·790	W	13	85·5	77·4	15	0·12	17·18	+21·31
Karwar	...	W	6	84·2	78·5	77	0·13	95·36	+25·12
Mangalore	29·647	WNW	3	85·8	78·4	81	...	59·52	+2·24
Calicut	29·842	Calm	5	84·7	74·9	50	0·10	58·87	+4·56
Cochin	29·852	NNE	...	87·0	75·6	61	0·20	45·19	+0·85
Bangaloro	29·845	WSW	13	81·3	66·8	80	...	3·65	−2·87
Seoundabad	29·706	W	15	80·6	73·5	75	0·01	8·91	−1·08
Masulipatam	29·706	WNW	10	82·1	74·1	93	1·12	7·12	−2·57
Bellary	29 767	W	13	90·5	75·2	61	...	4·38	+1·21
Cuddapah	29·747	NW	G	97·2	79·9	60	0·02	5·44	−1·22
Madras	29·745	S	6	94·0	73·5	87	1·99	5·03	−0·08
Coimbatore	29·832	SW	6	92·9	72·6	84	...	4·57	+2·33
Trichinopoly	29·789	W	5	100·1	73·3	61	...	2·05	−0·62
Negapatam	29·757	SW	7	96·2	76·9	64	...	0·29	−2·86
Colombo	29·819	SW	7	87·5	78·0	85	...	10·69	−1·56
Adeo	29·680	Calm	6	94·3	85·8	52	...	1·24	+1·33

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·21 (17-15); G. T. H. = 0·34 (45·28) St. G. H. = 0·21 (17-99); C P = 0·15 (41·99).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts throughout the whole of the reporting area. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly at Cochin and Agra, southerly at Madras and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of normal at Coimbatore, Sholapur, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Jeypore, and the minimum 5° at Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangaloro.

Humidity changes are small and the sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Nagpur, over an inch at Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Madras, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Cuddapah.

Weather continues favourable for rain in light or moderate showers in Berar, Khandesh, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, in the Malabar and the West Co

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Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.
The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)
Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.
UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.
C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA,

WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS
An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.
Every Table should be fitted with one.
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

NOTES.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Bridges is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The services of Capt A G W Moore, 2nd Madras Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The sevices of Capt J L Marjoribanks MIB I M S, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The Rev. T Scott, Offg Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is granted privilege leave for three months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr M F O'Dwyer, of the Indian Civil Service on special duty under the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

The Govr Genl inCouncil is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr E Somerville Murray as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden during the absence of Mr G M Gordon.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Charles Berry as acting Consul for Belgium at Aden during the absence of Mr G M Gordon.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr J W Cornwall is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Post Masters General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA

The following appointments are made, to the staff of the force to be left in China :—

General Officer Commanding—Major-Genl O'M Creagh, V C, I S C.

Chief Staff Officer (with local rank of Colonel and pay of Colonel on the Staff)—Lieut-Col G H W O. Sullivan, R E.

Depy Asst Adjt-Genl—Capt S B Grimston, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Dety Asst Qurmar-Genl—Capt P W D Brokman, 5th Bengal L I.

Depy Asst Qurmr-Genl (for Intelligence)—Capt A W S Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Field Intelligence Officer—Lieut R S St John, 40th Bengal Infy.

Principal Medical Officer (with temporary rank of Colonel)—Col P F O'Connor, I M S.

Commanding R E—Major T J W Prendergast, R E.

Field Engineers—Capts R E Picton and A Rolland, R E.

Asst Field Engineer—Lieut E G Henderson, R E.

Assist Field Engr Telegraphs—Lieut F W Brunner R E

Provost Marshal and Head of Police graded as Deputy Asst Adjt Genl—Capt V B Fane 1st Punjab Cav.

Special Service Officers—Major H E P Gould-Adams R A and Capt D R Adye 6th Infy Hyderabad Contingent.

Special Service Officers Treaty Ports—Capt F Tweddell 23th Punjab Infy and Capt F Rennick 40th Pathans.

Ordnance Officer—Capt G G Woods R A

Chief Commissariat and Transport Officer—Lieut Col W J H Bond Asst Comy Genl temporarily

Assts to Chief Commissariat and Transport Officer—Capt A W Cripps Asst Com-Genl; Capt F W H Forteath Asst Com-Genl; Lieut H N Young and J A Longridge, Depy Assts Comsy-Genl.

Senior Transport Officer—Capt J C W Erck 23rd Madras Infy.

Assts to Senior Transport Officer—Lieut H H Sproule 4th Bengal Lancers and Lieut W L Cotton 5th Infy Hyderabad Contingent.

Field Paymaster—Will be notified hereafter.

Senior Vety-Lieut H J Axe Army Vety Dept.

Director of Railways—Major C A R Browne R E.

Railway Staff Royal Engineers—Major S L Craster R E, Lieuts C G W Hunter, H F E Freeland, H E C Cowie W H Chaldecott, E W S Mahon and F G Turner Royal Engineers

Railway Staff Officers—Major F V Whitehall 1st Infy Hyderabad Contingent; Capt L O Dunsterville 20th Punjab Infy; Capt A R Dick 2nd Punjab Cavy; Capt H G Maxwell 16th Bengal Lancers; Capt G F Menzies South Lancashire Regt; Lieut V G W Kell South Staffordshire Regt Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl Dorward; and Lieut W L O'Dwiss 25th Madras Infty.

Railway Police Officers graded as Staff Captains—Lieut T S Cox 16th Bengal Lancers and Lieut I A Keble 11th Madras Infantry.

SHANGHAI.

General Officer Commanding—Major Genl G L R Richardson C B, C I E, I S C.

Orderly Officer—Will be notified hereafter.

Depy Asst Adjt and Qrmr Genl—Capt G H C Colomb 1st Batln 4th Gurkhas.

Field Intelligence Officer—Capt MacC R E Ray 7th Bengal Infy.

Provost Marshal and Head of Police—Capt J L Rose 1st Batln 1st Gurkhas.

Treasure Chest Officer—To be nominated from the Force.

Commissariat Officer—Lieut H M Turton Depy Asst Comsy Genl.

To be employed temporarily under Provisional Government of Tientsin—Lieut Col H Bower Chinese Regt; Major C M Ducat 4th Bo Cavy; Capt G H G Meckler 20th Madras Infy; Second Lieut P S Hall 34th Punjab Pioneers.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr O Spark Ordnance Dept Northern Circle has been trasferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H My's approval :—Lieuts to be Captains—J Per Evans and E F Harding. Second Lieut to be Lieut—J E Home.

RETIREMENTS.

Hony Capt H R Robinson Depy Comsy Ordnance Dept Northern Circle is permitted to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Railway Volunteers—Major (Hony Lieut Col) W. Shipp, V. D. to be Lieut.-Col. Comdt with effect from the date on which Lieut Col Trevithick resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H Buckland Depy Loco Supt in class I grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways on furlough is permitted to retire from the service of Govr.

Mr M P W Sobeanby Asst Traffic Supt in class III grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Dist Traffic Supt on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class II of that Estabt.

The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Loco Dept with effect from the dates specified :—J P Williams and T Greg-son to be class II grade 4.

Mr A Brereton is confirmed in the appointment of Secy to the Govt of India Public Works Dept Railways.

Lieut Col G F Wilson R E is confirmed in the appointment of Director of Railway Traffic and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept and ex-officio Director of Railway Statistics.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 13th July, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for 13 days ending 13th July 1901— G I P R system...	3,82,669	7,19,646	7,731	11,10,046
I M R do ..	73,139	2,38,322	2,773	3,14,231
Total....	4,55,808	9,57,968	10,501	14,24,280
Actuals for corresponding 14 days ending 14th July 1900— G I P R system...	3,33,880	7,32,606	11,674	10,80,550
I M R do ...	80,685	3,45,072	10,620	4,36,377
Total ...	4,14,565	10,77,078	25,294	15,16,937
Increase or (G I P R	+18,789	−12,360	−6,943	+29,488
Decrease... (I M R...	−7,546	−1,06,750	−7,847	−1,22,143

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY—July 21.

10 p m.	81·6

MONDAY July 22.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	83·2

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PIANOS.
COLLARD AND COLLARD
PIANOS.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—July 7, at Mussoorie, John William Nixon Barlow, third son of Major Cuthbert Barlow, late of H M 10th Regiment, aged 60 years, 3 months and 20 days.

KURUPAM—July 8, of malarial fever, at Uplands, Waltair, the beloved wife of the Rajah of Kurupam and youngest daughter of Sri Maharajah G N Gajapatirow, C I E, K C S G.

SCOTT—July 9, at Matelli T. Estate, Dist Jalpaiguri, Christianne Scott, third daughter of the late Dr D Scott, Dunoon, Argyleshire, Scotland.

THOBALD—July 9, at Hunsur, Mysore District, Caroline Susan, wife of Albert G R Thobald, of the Mysore Forest Department, aged 35 years.

KEMP'S LIST.
KEEP YOUR HARNESS WATERPROOF
during the rains by using "HARDING'S WATERPROOF JET." Harness coated with it may be turned out in the heaviest rain without any injury.
For the linings, &c., of your carriages use "HARDING'S MOROCCO REVIVER" which is suitable for all colours, and is not affected by rain or heat.
Price of each Re. 1-4.
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ESPLANADE BRANCH,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1901.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

THOSE who love to dilate on India's poverty may with advantage turn over the pages of Mr. O'Conor's new report on the trade of this country in the official year ended March last. The famine left its mark upon trade but the total imports were valued at Rs. 92,74,14,933 as compared with Rs. 91,67,03,766 the previous year and the exports Rs. 114,88,83,349 against Rs. 116,92,62,278, a return which need not cause very much alarm. As Mr. O'Conor says, the influence of the drought and famine upon the trade of the year is strongly indicated by the provincial distribution of the export trade. From Bombay, the exports of Indian merchandise declined in value by almost eleven per cent., although the values of cotton ruled unusually high. In Bombay, moreover, the depression of trade arising out of the famine was aggravated by the crisis in the cotton spinning industry, resulting from the paralysis in the China market and the high price of Indian cotton following a bad crop. The exports from Karachi, which are largely dependent on the harvests of the Punjab, were only half their value in the preceding year. In Burma, there was a small decline which arose out of the transfer to the consumer in the famine-stricken districts of Western India, of rice which in an ordinary year would have found its market in Europe. Under imports we find that while they were, for all India, on an unusually large scale of value, practically all the increase was in Bengal, Madras and Burma, and that if Bombay and Karachi maintained the level of the preceding year, it was mainly because of large imports of sugar in the second half of the year from Mauritius, brought out when the people were recovering from the pinch of the season of distress and Indian sugar was exhausted. How little effect however the famine exercised on the general volume of trade may be gathered from a reference to the totals which show that whereas in 1873-74 the value of imported merchandise was set down at Rs. 31,83,76,000 and Rs. 70,71,18,634 in 1899-1900, the total value last year was roughly six crores of rupees greater. There was a heavy increase in the quality and value of articles of food, but there was an almost equally marked development under metals and manufactures and articles manufactured and partly manufactured. Only in import coal, railway material and machinery and millwork was there any appreciable decline in trade.

Imports of cotton yarn continue to decline, the total having gone down from 47 million pounds in 1892-93 to 34 in 1900-01. The decline is exclusively in the counts which the Indian mills are now spinning, but Mr. O'Conor reminds us that it need not be inferred that the heavy contraction in the imports during the year was caused solely by local competition. It was far more largely due to the operations of a higher range of prices, following the great rise which occurred in Europe in the price of raw cotton, in a market, where the consumer's ordinary purchasing power had been greatly impaired by the existence of famine and high prices of food. It is believed that the current year's returns will show an improvement. Nevertheless Mr. O'Conor is right in holding firmly to the belief that the trade is on the wane. The piece-goods trade is also shown to be declining: In grey and white goods the English manufacturer has an almost complete monopoly. In coloured goods the French and German goods compete more extensively, but the quantity they send us does not amount to five per cent. of the whole. Bicycles are shown to have seriously interfered with imports of carts and carriages, but the run on bicycles is not what it was, the trade having now assumed normal proportions. Turning to the export side of the report, we find that the re-export trade has declined to a very large extent, the importance of the trade having steadily dwindled, year by year, for the last seven years. In 1894-5, it represented a value of Rs. 5,05,74,144. By almost regularly graduated steps it has fallen to Rs. 3,20,85,314. The decline last year, we are told would have been larger but for the sharp increase in the value of Manchester cottons, which constitute about 38 per cent. of the trade. The reasons for the contraction of the trade which is very largely an interchange of goods between Europe on one hand and the East African and Persian littoral on the other, is now being diverted from Bombay and Karachi, direct communication between Europe and those regions having been developed. The tendency to discontinue the indirect trade via Bombay and Karachi has been accentuated by the hold which epidemic plague has kept on both ports, while a further factor is shown to be in the direct transport to the Persian Gulf and to the Black Sea of China and Ceylon teas by the Russian vessels subsidised for the purpose. Russian prints are being similarly directed to displace Manchester goods. "If," says Mr. O'Conor, emphasizing the word, "the order of the Persian Government issued in April of the present year for the abolition of inland custom-houses is loyally carried out, the freedom from interference after goods have left the port of entry should have a stimulating effect on the import trade of that country and in some degree revive the trade from Bombay. But even already there is some reason to doubt whether the excellent orders of the Shah will be loyally carried into effect. 'Twas ever thus—in Asiatic countries."

The decline in the exports of Indian merchandise which marked the year 1899-1900 is found to have been followed by a further though much smaller decline last year, due to the same causes, which affected them then, namely, drought and famine. Yet the value of the exports was well above the average, but an analysis of the returns shows a decline of five hundred lakhs in grain, pulse and oilseeds. Some of the old industries of India are declining, but new ones are taking their places and it is interesting to find that in the past year the coal trade was actively stimulated. The production exceeded six million tons, and of this half-a-million tons were shipped, quantities going to Colombo, Suez, East Africa, Java, and Sumatra. The greater output also displaced a considerable quantity of English coal in India, but a still larger trade would probably have been recorded if the carriage of coal from the mines to Calcutta had not been impeded by the want of railway trucks. The contraction of the trade in cotton yarn was one of the most unsatisfactory features of the year. Many of the mills were closed during the year; very few worked at a profit in almost every case; where profits were earned they were much reduced, thousands of mill-hands being sent adrift in a season of high prices and acute distress. Mr. O'Conor places on record his opinion that it is greatly to the credit of owners, workmen, and traders alike that they struggled with adversity so bravely and quietly, simply concerning themselves in silence to make the best of a grievously bad position. As illustrating the extent of the disturbance to the industry he quotes figures to show that whereas the quantity of yarn spun last year in British Indian mills was only 342 million pounds, the quantity spun in the previous year was 501 millions. A marked improvement has been noticed since the beginning of the current year, and it is probable that we are on the eve of much better times. A chapter devoted to shipping gives the satisfactory information that seventy-nine vessels engaged in the Indian trade fly the British flag and are registered in British ports. Add to the number the vessels on the Indian register and we get eighty-one per cent. Over twelve hundred foreign ships, whose burden aggregated 1,439,625 tons, also traded to this country, a total which might be very materially lessened if British ship-owners chose.

WAKLIKE BUDDHIST MONKS.

THE publication of extracts from the "Burma Gazetteer" recalls the trouble that arose in Upper Burma during the years immediately after the annexation from the opposition of Hpoongis or monks to British rule. One of the most troublesome of these zealots was Oktama, who continued active from 1886 to 1889, when he was hanged after trial and conviction. His area of operations was mainly the northern part of the Minbu district, which he held for over two years. On his trial, he alleged that he had a commission from the Mymzaing Prince to fight the British. He took the title of Mingyi or Great Minister of State and had many lesser chiefs under him, among whom he distributed the country into fiefs. He and his followers lived by systematic pillage but eventually continued patrolling and fines imposed on villages assisting the rebels broke up Oktama's forces. His lieutenants Oktaya and Byainggyi were captured and hanged and the same fate very quickly overtook Oktama. Another Hpoongi who made himself notable in the same way was a fanatic who headed an insurrection in the Myanchoung district in 1885-86. He attacked villages of the Christian Karens and it was perhaps a fitting Nemesis that it was these people who, led by American missionaries, ultimately captured him. For this service the missionaries and their followers received the thanks of the Chief Commissioner. The story of his capture is told in the Rangoon paper by one of the missionaries who was concerned in the operations of the Karens against the Myanchoung Hpoongi. In attempting to escape with a following of 1,200 along the mountain ranges from Shwegyin towards Toungoo the Hpoongi had been attacked and defeated by the Karen police. Fleeing northwards to Paku-Karen the band was attacked by the Christian Karens in protection of their villages and many were killed. Next the dacoits fell upon a village on a Sunday, while the Karens were at worship, but the next night the villagers headed by their pastor attacked the Hpoongi's camp. At this stage the American missionaries took a hand in the game and in response to their appeal guns and ammunition were sent to them from Rangoon. After a forced march into the disturbed district, the rebels were met and dispersed. Patrols prevented the dacoits gathering again, and after a few days, driven by hunger the Hpoongi walked into the arms of his pursuers. Reaching a Christian village and leaving his few followers behind, he went forward to get food. Two women, who were alone invited him into their house and while one prepared rice the other ran for the patrol. They arrived and the Myanchoung Hpoongi was captured and bound. Subsequently he was executed on a spot where he had erected crucifixes intended specially for Messrs. Shaw and Snadden two Government officials. The Christians who showed their natural ability for fighting in these operations received a reward of Rs. 5,000 for their services. A great part of the money, it is interesting to note, was devoted to the support of their school work.

CRUISERS' RACE TO GIBRALTAR

FOR years the merits of the Belleville boilers have been discussed, and the decision of the Admiralty to put them to a practical test will do more to ascertain their good and weak points than years of parliamentary debating. The test decided upon was to match the second class cruisers Hyacinth, fitted with Belleville boilers, and the Minerva, fitted with cylindrical boilers in a run from Portsmouth to Gibraltar, and as is now known the Minerva beat her opponent by two hours, one of the tubes of the Belleville boiler bursting during the voyage of the Hyacinth. According to the naval correspondent of the "Globe," a well informed writer, each ship took on board the same quantity and quality of coal, and the voyage to Gibraltar was made of sufficient duration to enable nearly the whole of this coal to be burned, about 80 tons only being ordered to be left in the bunkers of each vessel, to provide for unforeseen emergencies. Both ships steamed on the outward voyage with their engines developing 7,000 horse-power, so that a practical test was thus made of the coal endurance of each. The homeward voyage from Gibraltar to Portsmouth will, however, be the more exciting, as on this trip the vessels were to steam continuously at the highest rate of which they are capable; the return trip therefore affording an opportunity of judging of the comparative merits of the two classes of boilers with regard to rapidity and uniformity of steam generation. This authority is of opinion that the Hyacinth is slightly handicapped, as her engines are of much shorter stroke, and are driven at a higher number of revolutions per minute than are those of the "Minerva," while she is also six inches greater in the beam. An engineer officer was specially ordered to embark in each ship, for the purpose of supervising the receipt and expenditure of the coal, and a staff of draughtsmen and assistants were on board for the duty of taking the records required by the members of the Boiler Commission.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Central Provinces are becoming an important factor in the cotton industry of India. From a return just issued it appears that during last year the number of factories increased from 46 to 59, a result which is largely due to the bumper cotton crop of 1900. The 13 mills are all built for the manufacture of cotton, seven being located in Wardha and six in Nimar. Factory inspection was not very efficiently carried out, and the Chief Commissioner, in drawing attention to the order fixing a minimum number of visits, attributes the neglect mainly to the pre-occupation of officers with famine business. Under these circumstances it is the more satisfactory to find that out of the 20 serious accidents there is not one which can be set down to the inefficient fencing of machinery; indeed, they are all ascribed to the carelessness of the workpeople concerned. The system of working adopted in the majority of factories is that of midday stoppage, as in Bombay. The increased number of mills has caused the number of operatives to rise from 11,915 to 14,324. Employment in factories is eagerly sought after, wages being higher than the pay of an agricultural labourer, while the conditions of labour are good from a sanitary point of view.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

News from home states that Mrs. Lester, on the conclusion of six years' imprisonment of the ten to which she was sentenced, has been liberated.

The issue of the Famine Commissioners' report and the resolution thereon has been deferred.

There is a satisfactory decrease of 8,166 in the numbers in receips of famine relief in the present week.

The Government of India have deferred, for the present, the consideration of the project for raising a Railway Company of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th June 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 2,159,016 maunds and Rs. 102,639 in the earnings.

At the Madras High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Davies drew attention to the enormous increase there had been recently in the number of criminal revision petitions that were being filed in the High Court, prisoners in jail now presenting revision petitions direct to the High Court. His lordship said this tendency to introduce second appeals in criminal matters had to be checked, and he accordingly dismissed the majority of the revision petitions on his file.

THE so-called "Allied Villagers" movement is spreading. It is simply Boxerism under another name, and is of a distinctly anti-foreign character.

AN international exhibition will be opened in August at Copenhagen for apparatus for the killing of rats, and several prizes will be offered for the best devices.

ACCORDING to a telegram received in Odessa from St. Petersburg, it is proposed to establish a direct service of Russian steamers between Odessa and England.

ANOTHER Reuter despatch from Tientsin says that General Tug-fuh-siang is reported to be marching on Tai-yuen-fu, and the Governor of Shan-si is appealing for foreign help.

THERE is a veritable plague of locusts in Southern Egypt. The corn crops in the Esa region are being devoured, and in one district there is not a single cotton plant left visible.

A MISSION to St. Petersburg from the Tibetan Dalai Lama arrived at Odessa on Tuesday, 25th ultimo, on board the Volunteer Fleet steamer Tamboff, and was accorded an official reception.

THE Swiss Federal Council has rejected the proposal to supply the whole of the Swiss Artillery with Krupp guns provided with spring brakes. The Commission will conduct trials with other guns provided with pneumatic brakes.

THE Russian Minister of Ways of Communication, Prince Khilkoff, arrived in Odessa on Saturday for the purpose of consulting the Odessa harbour authorities with regard to various extensions and improvements contemplated in that port.

Two counterfeit coiners have been arrested who are said to have manufactured over 30,000 frs. (£1,200) worth of bad money during the past few months. Many counterfeit French and Belgian 5frs. and 2frs. pieces were found in their rooms.

WHILE a nurse was wheeling a perambulator with two children in it at Colyford, Devonshire, a swarm of bees suddenly alighted on the perambulator. The children were removed as quickly as possible, fortunately without injury, and the bees were subsequently hived.

A ROYAL Proclamation appeared in a "Gazette" Extraordinary, appointing a Commission to receive and consider petitions and claims of persons entitled to perform services at the Coronation, which is to be held on some day hereafter to be fixed in June next.

A FIRE which spread with alarming rapidity, broke out on the premises of a firm of solicitors, Metcalfe and Storr, in the Minories, Whitechapel. A man and a woman, who occupied rooms in the house, were severely burned, and were conveyed to the London Hospital. Before the fire was extinguished the building had been greatly damaged.

TORRENTIAL rains have been falling throughout Roumania during the past few days. Terrible damage has been done to the crops, the train services have been interrupted, and many villages flooded. Nearly a dozen agriculturists have been killed by lightning, as well as many head of cattle, and grave disaster is apprehended if the rains do not speedily cease.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE BREAK IN THE RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

THE break in the rains is causing considerable anxiety here. It is now nearly a week since there has been anything wetter than isolated showers throughout the whole of Upper India from Benares to Peshawar. The rain of ten days ago enabled sowings to commence, but more is badly wanted almost everywhere. The position may not yet be critical but it will very shortly become so if the break continues. Last year, it will be remembered, the greater part of Western India had no real monsoon rains until the beginning of August, yet the people managed to raise enough crops to keep themselves going. This was running it very close, however, and was only rendered possible owing to the unusual prolongation of the wet season into the autumn. In any case, therefore, there is cause for disquietude, though it is still reasonable to hope that things may go well. Even the possibility, however, of another crop failure is so terrible to contemplate that grave misgivings are unavoidable.

It is satisfactory, under these circumstances, to know that nothing is being left undone to prepare for any deficiency in the harvest that may occur. The orders of the Government of India on the report of the Famine Commission are understood to be in type and are likely to issue this week. They are to provide for improved procedure based on the experience of the past two famines in relieving distress. An important official declaration of policy has also been made this week in regard to irrigation works. It is to the effect that projects, in areas liable to famine, are not to be rejected merely because they are unlikely to prove remunerative, if they would have any material effect in reducing the horrors of famine and the heavy cost of relieving it. This means the inauguration of a more liberal system, in the future, than has been pursued in the past, in this respect, and is a fitting sequel to the announcement made last year of the setting aside annually of a larger sum than before for the construction of irrigation channels.

The business that will come before the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, on 2nd August, is mostly formal. But several measures of importance will most probably be brought up in the course of the season. Foremost amongst them is a Bill to provide for the better regulation of electrical concerns in this country. The need of such a measure has come to notice both in Rangoon and in Bombay, the existing Act of 1887 having proved insufficient to safeguard the public without unduly interfering with electrical enterprise which it is of infinite importance to foster. Next to the question of electricity I may place that of the Civil Procedure Code, which, as your readers are aware, has long been under revision to bring it up to date and remove the difficulties caused by the conflicting rulings of different courts in regard to its provisions. This undertaking is an immensely heavy one, the code comprising some six hundred sections of which a large proportion are susceptible of improvement.

It may possibly be brought formally before the Council this season, but will have, thereafter, to be considered minutely by the Local Governments and High Courts and various public bodies, so will not be passed for at least another eighteen months. A measure of smaller but nevertheless considerable importance, is a Bill which is understood to be under preparation to enable certificates of survey, given by the authorities in recognised foreign ports, to be accepted in Indian waters. Vessels, for instance, trading between Egypt and Aden, may have been carefully surveyed at Suez and passed as satisfactory, yet, as the law now stands, they have to proceed all the way to Bombay to have their certificates confirmed. This is obviously unreasonable and may well be changed. Another measure which is also likely to come up is the Madras Code Bill. This is merely to consolidate the existing Imperial Acts which have special reference to the Madras presidency, and to repeal those portions of them which have become obsolete. I may add that the statement, which has found its way into circulation, that changes requiring the intervention of the Supreme Legislative Council, are contemplated in connection with the formation of the new Frontier Province, is incorrect. All that is being done, in this connection, comes within the powers of the Government of India and will be dealt with in the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

The announcement recently made in your telegraphic columns, to the effect that the French Government have decided to postpone the operation of their differential tariff on tea and coffee, against India, until February next, is looked upon here as indicative of a spirit of conciliation. It seems that the concession is as much as the executive French Government can make constitutionally without the aid of the legislature. They have thus given themselves time to pass a law altogether removing the objectionable provisions. It is no time, however, to relax efforts in India, in the matter, for it is difficult to see how the enhanced tariff can be prevented from coming into operation, if the months between now and February next be allowed to pass without the necessary legislation being introduced. That it is of vital consequence, so far at least as the coffee industry of Southern India is concerned, seems to be undoubted. I may notice, in this connection, that the story of France's asking for permission to recruit coolies in India to send to Madagascar as a set off against relaxing her tariff, does not receive confirmation from the information available here. It is incredible that any such compromise should be under contemplation, in view of the fiscal policy pursued towards Indian manufactures by the French in Madagascar. This, during the past few years, has had the effect of completely destroying the promising trade in Bombay Cotton goods that had begun to spring up. And so long as India continues to be excluded from the valuable market which Madagascar offers, it would be a very poor arrangement that would permit of Indian coolies being sent there. On the other hand nothing would be more likely to be productive of a satisfactory understanding than to adopt the simple expedient or ordering French wines and liqueurs to be treated in the Indian Customs House exactly as Indian tea and coffee may happen, at the time, to be treated in the corresponding institution in France.

The announcement that the period of service for promotion to Captain and Major in the Staff Corps is to be shortened has been well received here. A very large gazette will no doubt issue shortly, in which the official stamp will be put on the numerous promotions already earned under the new arrangement. All that has now to be settled is the date from which the orders are to take effect. It may be looked on as certain that they are not retrospective, and it is believed here that they are intended to take effect from the date of the order, this being the usual procedure in such cases.

Of social events I have little this week to record. "Iolanthe" has been running to crowded houses at the Gaiety Theatre, Mrs. Fagan, in the title roll, and Mr. A. Williams, as the Lord Chancellor, dividing the honours of the piece. There has also been a successful concert at the Town Hall, got up by the Viceroy's band, in aid of the Victoria Memorial, and a small dance at Viceregal Lodge. Invitations are now out for dances at the Town Hall, given by the United Service Club, and at Barnes Court where the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Mackworth Young are hosts.

LECTURE ON MUSIC.

YESTERDAY afternoon at Lady Jenkins' bungalow an interesting lecture in connection with the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was given by Major Jennings, I. M. S. The subject was "The Growth of Music and some Great Master" and the lecturer was most successful both in his text and illustrations. The development of musical composition was exemplified on piano, organ, violin, viola, cello and human voice by passages from different composers, Major Jennings being assisted in the rendering by Madame Duran, Canon F. N. Hill, Mr. Vernon Bayley and Mr. Astell. The lecture was well attended, and was listened to with keen interest by the members of the Association.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER CAPTURE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Major Pinecoffin has surprised Cellier's Commando near Kroonstad and captured fourteen prisoners including two of Prinsloo's sons.

DEATH OF MRS. KRUGER.

Mrs. Kruger died at Pretoria on Saturday of pneumonia, after three days' illness.

It is understood that Mr. Kruger was informed privately of his wife's death by wire before the news was published.

JULY 22.

The newspapers respectfully sympathise with Mr. Kruger in his bereavement.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The following casualties have occurred in South Africa :—

4th July ; wounded slightly, Major Wood, 8th Hussars.

6th July ; wounded severely, Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, Scottish Horse ; dangerously, Lieutenant Noel, Imperial Light Horse, who died on the 10th.

8th July ; wounded slightly, Lieutenant Battye, New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

9th July ; wounded slightly, Brockdale, Imperial Yeomanry.

10th July ; slightly wounded, Lieutenant Harris, King's Dragoon Guards.

12th July ; wounded severely, Lieutenant Heymann, 4th Derbyshires, and Lieutenant Wyatt Edgell, Imperial Yeomanry.

13th July; killed, Lieutenant Powell, Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

14th July ; wounded slightly, Lieutenant Coney ; severely Lieutenant Hutchinson and Pomeroy, all 1st Connaught Rangers.

17th July ; killed, Lieutenant C. Dixon, Imperial Yeomanry.

Lieuts. H. Williams, Imperial Yeomanry, and Lieut. Hay, 2nd Dorsets, previously reported missing have rejoined.

Captain Finlay, 2nd Bedfordshires, was again dangerously ill on the 19th instant.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

TO RETURN M. DELCASSE'S VISIT.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Count Lamsdorff the Russian Foreign Minister is expected in Paris in September, returning M. Delcasse's visit to St. Petersburg.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

CHINESE INSOLENCE.

The Chinese are reassuming their high tone towards Europeans and it is felt at Tientsin that the Chinese are in no wise overawed or repentant.

English Missionaries who were visiting Teiyuenfu on the 10th instant found a magistrate who had been sentenced to perpetual exile still holding office.

Sir E. Satow is lodging protest against this.

LORD ROBERTS AT BISLEY.

THE RIFLE THE WEAPON.

Lord Roberts in a speech at the Bisley prize distribution said that the experience gained in South Africa had made him feel that rifle shooting was the most essential part of a soldier's training. Sword drill for Infantry officers, he said, would be abolished except for ceremonials.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have arrived at Perth.

THE BOILER COMPETITION.

MINERVA WINS BY TWO HOURS.

In the race between the Hyacinth and Minerva the Hyacinth burst a tube in her Belleville boiler in the channel, severely scalding a stoker.

The Minerva won by two hours but a fog delayed both ships.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Caledonia," with English Mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m. yesterday.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

OFFICERS AND INCOME-TAX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

It is ruled that in case of officers leaving or coming to India, the Indian income-tax is not to be recovered for a broken portion of a month in which the amount drawn in India is less than five hundred rupees, but in case of transfer from one command to another the income tax is to be recovered, if the total salary for the full month wholly paid in India exceeds five hundred rupees.

INDIAN SMALL ARMS-FACTORY.

Ishapore, near Calcutta, has now been definitely selected for the location of the Small Arms Factory that is to be established in India, and plans and estimates for the same are being prepared.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

The Secretary of State has approved of departmental officers, with the honorary rank of Warrant Officers of the Indian Army Departments, and soldiers holding certain particular appointments being allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-sixth of their pensions, for a lump sum down in cases where such arrangement is of permanent advantage to the pensioner.

The Hongkong Regiment being no part of the Indian Native Army, is it appears, ineligible for the Order of Merit under the existing rules.

Orders have been issued to the Marine authorities to arrange with Colonel Crofts for the dismantling and packing of the Hospital Ship Gwalior.

Government have selected Captan Malleson, R.A., for permanent service in the Ordnance Department.

A time-gun will be fired daily, in future, from the Malakand Fort.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JULY 22—Lloyd Jones, Capt Bombay, 13th Bombay I., on leave from Kamptee.

Hawkes, Lieut, Bombay 29th Bombay I., on Medical Certificate from Chouan.

THE LATE MR. RANADE.

MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Cantonment and City was held this evening at the Native General Library to consider steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. Sir Charles Ollivant presided. He remarked :—It can perhaps hardly be a matter for surprise if at the outset two questions suggest themselves in reference to this meeting. First why is it held, seeing that a large public meeting was held in Bombay when the Governor presided to devise suitable means for commemorating the life and services of the late Mr. Ranade, and secondly, why am I instead of a Sardar or leading citizen invited to preside at this meeting? Well, gentlemen, the crowded meeting at Bombay, where Mr. Ranade held such a distinguished positon was but a fitting testimony to the appreciation with which he as one of our most eminent public men was regarded by Government and by all classes of the community. It was a testimony to the fame which Mr. Ranade had earned and to the pride which Western India took in him. But it would be strange, indeed, were Maharastra to fail to pay her own special tribute to the memory of one, who of all her sons, in this generation attained by his ability and force of character to such high pre-eminence. If Bombay was the scene of the crowning labour of his official career Poona and the country and the people and the thoughts and aspirations which Poona represents were, if judged by him aright, interwoven with the individuality of the man. It is given to few men to be as free as he was from deteriorating limitations and absolutely loyal to the best traditions of his race and faith. He was devoid of all sectarianism, religious, social or political and his generosity of sentiment was one of his mental characteristics. It is not for me to dilate on his intellectual ability and exceptional literary attainments, but I must express the great respect which I and all my countrymen who knew him had for his manly, fearless independence. I appreciate that graceful recognition of common sympathy and I thank you, not as a member of the Governor's Council, for I am not here in any official capacity but for myself and as I cannot regard it as a mere personal compliment for the service to which I belong. Before I ask you to proceed with the business of the meeting I will conclude these remarks by telling you that the only really long interview which I ever had with Mr. Ranade was spent chiefly in discussing the best possible means for providing new outlets and successful careers in life for young men of good standing in Poona, who have completed their school or college education with credit. That, gentlemen, is a small indication, if any were needed, shewing that the interests of the inhabitants of Poona were very near to his heart and now I hope I have shewn sufficient reasons for this meeting notwithstanding the more formal and important gathering in Bombay and I have offered some justification for venturing to occupy my position.

Professor Selby read the first resolution that "This meeting desires to place on record an expression of its profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Ranade and its high appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by him to the people of this country during his life, ceaselessly devoted to their welfare." Professor Selby made a long and eulogistic speech, in which he spoke of his contact with Mr. Ranade.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee seconded and Rao Bahadur Mainker and Agasha supported the resolution.

Dr. Bhandekar moved the second resolution and said that the justification for the meeting here so soon after the large one held in Bombay lies in the fact that Mr. Ranade worked so long and so earnestly in Poona for the good of all that he became thoroughly identified with the place so that Poona without Mr. Ranade or Mr. Ranade without Poona became well nigh unrecognizable or even inconceivable. His great object was to rouse our dormant society and his watch word was progress in all branches of human activity—political, social, economical and religious. His idea was to work out India's deliverance under existing conditions which had been the outcome of our previous history and character. His own courage never failed and he persevered to the very end. He sought to engraft European ideas and modes of working on those that had come down to us from times immemorial. It was the spirit and essence of European civilisation that he desired to appropriate and not its externals and accidents. Poona is deeply indebted to him on that account and to-day we are making some endeavour to discharge the debt. He then read the second resolution that "A committee be appointed to collect subscriptions for raising a suitable memorial and for generally cooperating with the Committee appointed in Bombay for the same purpose."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Professor Gokhale, who spoke in a very appreciative verdict and the meeting closed.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The following movements are sanctioned in connection with the return of troops from China :—

Of the returning troops the 12th Battery, R. F. A., are ordered to Bellary, the 4th Company Bengal Sappers to Roorkee, the 16th Bengal Lancers to Jhelum, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry to Neemuch and Nasirabad, relieving the 4th Cavalry, which proceed to Sirur. The 4th Punjab Infantry to Kohat, the 6th Bengal Infantry to Fyzabad, the 20th Punjab Infantry to Meean Meer, the 34th Punjab Pioneers to Umballa, relieving the 40th Punjab Infantry, which proceed to Jhansi. The departure of the 12th Battery, R. F. A., is ordered from Jullundur to Bellary. The 2nd Sikhs proceed from Kohat to Samana in lieu of the 6th Punjab Infantry, while the 7th Bengal Infantry proceed to Lucknow instead of returning to Fort William. It has been also decided that in the event of it being necessary to remove the wing of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers from Dera Ghazi Khan, they shall go to Poona instead of returning to the Regimental Headquarters at Bhuj.

ANOTHER WAZIRI OUTRAGE.

RIFLES CARRIED OFF.

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The Mahsud Waziris continue restless under the blockade. Last Saturday a large band attacked the Dargai Oba militia post, but was beaten off, one Muhsud being killed and others wounded. Yesterday a party of militia going from Wana to Tiarza was attacked by Mahsuds, one sepoy being killed, and two wounded and their rifles carried off.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, left here yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan reached Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 22nd instant via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, via Karachi, on the morning of the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 3 14-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	93 1-4
Bar Silver	23 13-16

INDIAN FAMINES AND SUN-SPOTS.

It appears to me from an examination of the article of Sir Norman Lockyer that appeared in the June number of the "North American Review" that he is imposing upon the general ignorance and credulity of the public. Sir Norman has been Director of the Laboratory for Solar Physics at South Kensington for many years and of course he is naturally anxious to justify its existence and make some small return for the money that has been lavished upon that Institution. He has made a great flourish of trumpets about what he is going to do. He has been studying sunspots at South Kensington and he is going to predict Indian Famines.

I should have thought the more common-sense and business-like and even scientific course on his part would have been to have successfully predicted a few Indian famines first and then he and his friends could have raised the "willoomalloo' afterwards.

Why did he not predict the 1900-1 Indian Famine? Simply because he could not do so. The sun-pots gave him no clue. In fact in 1897 the sun-pots altogether deceived him, they did not act up to his theory : the known and unknown lines did not cross as he anticipated : they acted altogether abnormally and of course he was rather disgusted with their behaviour. If Sir Norman found the spots to act abnormally in 1897 what guarantee have we that they will not act abnormally in the future and the famines that he predicts if he ever does predict one will not come off due to the spot's abnormality.

In my papers upon Sun-spots dated 25-12-00, 31-12-00, 14-1 01, &c., to be seen at the British Museum, I have demonstrated that they never act abnormally but in obedience to the varying attraction of the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. I have shown that the planets produce maximum effect upon the solar surface at the times of maximum spots and a minimum effect at the time of minimum spots and they act so that every phase of the sun-spots can be predicted. Upon the planetary attraction I have predicted the next maximum of spots to take place in 19 5. But in as much as they are caused by planetary action their influence is too small to produce any meteorological effect upon the earth's surface. The moon alone produces about one hundred times the effect on the earth's surface of the whole of the planets and water tides and air tides, the cause of weather, are caused mainly by the moon. For many years I have successfully predicted the movements of air pressure as recorded by the barometer at London by means of the moon's movements and varying attractions upon the earth's atmosphere. For this month, June, I predicted the barometeric curve in May and the rainfall on the 12th, 16th, 21st, 22nd and excepting on one day the weather through June has been as I predicted. In predicting I never consider temperature, as the weather does not depend upon temperature but upon the varying air pressure caused by the moon. So you will find that Sir Norman Lockyer will come to grief if he attempts to predict Indian rainfall by temperature, the temperature of sunspots. On the 24th instant I predicted the course of the S. W. monsoon until the end of September not on the basis of temperature but upon the varying attraction of the moon over Western India.

Considering that the sun-spots phases may vary from 7 to 15 years how is Sir Norman going to tell whether a famine will occur 7 years or 15 years hence or 11 years hence on the average period, and considering that cycle after cycle of spots may pass for over 50 years without any serious famine in India it seems absurd for Sir Norman to dogmatically assert that he can unerringly predict famines, and how is it that if, as Sir Norman says, famines always occur between maximum and minimum spots the famines of 1837 and 1860 took place at the time of maximum spots. Again how is it that if famines take place every eleven years from 1880 and 1885 the central years of ascending and descending curiously two famines occurred during the 19th century in either cycles? Further how is it if there is a connection between spots and rainfall that there is no connection whatever between the amount of rainfall in any station in India or any part of the world for any month of any year and the frequency of a mount of spots for that month." In fact famines do not occur every eleven years, cycle or in any other order of of sun-spots incidence, but upon the varying atmospheric pressure which can be calculated upon the basis of the moon's motions.

HUGH CLEMENTS.

Dulwich, June 30.

COMMERCE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must thank Mr. Wadia for his article of the 12th and the pains he has taken to convince me.

Mr. Wadia states "that no civilized nation favours imports at the expense of exports" or which is the same thing "every civilized nation should favour exports at the expense of imports" because if you do not favour imports you must favour its opposite, exports. This is another side of the mercantile theory. But even if I am wrong in giving this interpretation to his words, I would remind him that the foremost nation of the world to-day, England, has, by accepting the free trade principle, favoured imports. When Gladstone was Finance Minister he reduced the import duties very largely. This also was an encouragement to the import trade. And what harm has it done? None at all. On the contrary the prosperity of England has since then been increasing by leaps and bounds. Things were made cheaper to the English working-man.

Mr. Wadia a little lower down gives me an example which shows how the import trade is encouraged. He says that with silver at its true value, a sovereign's worth of produce imported would be worth Rs. 21; it is now worth only Rs. 15, i.e., the consumer's purchasing power is increased by Rs. 6 and that which is the consumer's gain is the producer's loss. But if the producer is willing to undergo any loss for me, why should I grumble? It is in his power to increase the price of his article. If he doesn't care to do so, it is his business. There is nothing to prevent him from doing so.

The real point of issue is that by the enhancement of the value of the rupee, the Government is imposing a tax on the people. Mr. Wadia computes the gain at £20 833,333. Mr. Clive Cuthbertson in his "Sketch of the Currency Question" has estimated that the fall of a 1d. in the exchange value of the rupee means a loss to the Government of India of Rs. 11,000,000 annually and if we calculate the fall from 2s. to 11d., which Mr. Wadia gives as the present value of the rupee, the total loss annually to the Government is 13 by 11,000,000 = Rs. 143,000,000. This loss has been going on for many years. Reasoning inversely from the premises assumed by Mr. Wadia this loss to the Government has been the gain of the tax-payer. But this does not seem the right way of looking at things. The *sine qua non* of a medium of exchange is not that it should be cheap but that it should be stable and not liable to fluctuations. The difference between the real value of the rupee and its artificial value can be looked upon as seigneurage or the profits on the work of coining. All profits from this work go to to Indian Revenue and to this must also be taken on the credit side of the Ledger the loss that Government were suffering annually by exchange. What then at first seems a tax comes back to the people again and if this had not been done could any Indian Finance Minister have handled his budget safely.

I need not touch upon the extracts he has quoted. It would take too much space. The subject is one for discursive treatment, but the Report of the Indian Currency Commission is sensible and exhaustive and has touched so fully upon all points that it would be useless going over the same ground again.

The burden of proof that the recent legislation "has been fatal to the vital interests of the wealth producing institutions of the country" lies with Mr Wadia. He should support his figures with statements and examples. A general statement like the above means much or little.—Yours, &c.,

HAROLD H. LORD.

July, 22nd 1901.

A TABLET to the memory of Sir Arthur Sullivan, presented by Mr. H. Lewis Doulton, was, on July 20, to be placed by Dr. Cummings, Professor Prout and Dr. Vincent, on behalf of the members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at No. 8, Bolwell-street (or terrace), Lambeth, the birthplace of the great composer, who was for many years a distinguished member of this society.

THE nucleus of a great cathedral library has been presented to the new diocese of Southwark. It consists of part of the valuable collection of the late Rev. H. R. Bailey, rector of Great Warley, formerly fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, and comprises sixteen cases of the great folios of the Greek and Latin fathers of the Church, with other learned theological works.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR OXENHAM.

THE late Professor R. G. Oxenham, whose death in England on the 19th inst. was announced yesterday, was, seven years ago and more, a prominent citizen of Bombay—a member of the Legislative Council, at one time a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee, Principal of the Elphinstone College, as he had previously been Principal of the Deccan College, and a conspicuous figure in local society, held in general esteem, as he was respected by his numerous pupils.

He retired on pension after thirty-one years' service in the Educational Department, and left Bombay with Mrs. Oxenham towards the latter part of April 1894. The students of the Elphinstone College met in the hall of the College buildings in that month and presented a valedictory address to their beloved Principal.

Professor Oxenham was, at the date of the appointment, the only instance of an officer of the Educational Department in this Presidency being honoured with a seat on the Legislative Council; and the honour, in the opinion of many, was richly deserved. His services as a member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University for many years, and latterly as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, had been invaluable in the promotion of University reform. He represented the University on the Municipal Corporation, and had been a member of the Municipal Standing Committee, and Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee. As Principal of the Deccan College, he did what he could to encourage the students in manly exercises, in rowing, cricket, and lawn-tennis, himself even playing with them. He thus developed a considerable enthusiasm among the students which is most useful in a community chiefly consisting of Brahmins with no natural and traditional inclination to remember that physical as well as intellectual training has a real value in life. Professor Oxenham has always been a stern advocate of physical training as specially valuable in India where the average student neglects all forms of athletic sports or used to neglect them until recently. As honorary secretary of the Poona Gymkhana for some fifteen years he was interested in promoting the various sports of the station; and he succeeded in inspiring the students of the Deccan with a taste for manly exercises. After Professor Oxenham's transfer to Bombay, he and Mrs. Oxhenham evinced the same earnest desire for the physical as well as mental training of the students of the Elphinstone College. The Elphinstone College Union and the College Gymkhana and Reading Room—as the students acknowledged in their parting address—found in Professor Oxenham their best friend, and his regime had been distinguished as much by the attention he paid to the physical as well as to the intellectual training of the students; and the gymkhana, it was admitted, would never have been what it is but for the warm interest taken in it not only by the Professor, but also by Mrs. Oxenham, who often joined the students, to their great delight, in playing tennis with them, thus practically encouraging them to take more kindly to physical exercise.

After graduating as Master of Arts at Oxford, Mr. Oxenham read law in London; but came out to India to a Professorship in the Poona College as it was then named, and joined the service as Professor of English Literature in September, 1863. The appointment was made, it was understood, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, to whom the then Secretary of State had applied. Poona College was then a very small institution, and the classes were held in the Vishram Baug, an old palace of the Peishwas. About a year after his arrival, Professor Oxenham was transferred to Bombay as acting Professor of English Literature, reverting in March 1865 to his substantive appointment as Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, to which the name of the Poona College was subsequently changed. In February 1863, he was appointed to act as Principal of the Deccan College; and on reverting to his substantive appointment in August 1868, proceeded on leave to Europe without pay. He returned to this country and resumed charge of his duties at Poona in November 1869. From July 1870 to April 1871 Professor Oxenham acted as Principal of the Elphinstone College in Bombay, and after reverting to his substantive post enjoyed a furlough to Europe for two years from May 1872 to May 1874. On his return to this country, he was appointed acting Principal and acting Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College at Bombay. Towards the end of the same year, he was appointed Principal and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College, but acted as Principal in the College at Bombay till March 1876. In 1877 Professor Oxhenham was nominated to represent Bombay on a committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the possibility or advisability of introducing some uniform series of text-books in the Government schools and colleges. The committee sat at Simla for about two months, but the very great variety of conditions prevailing in different provinces was found to be practically an insuperable objection to any uniform series being recommended. The committee however containing representatives of the educational departments of all presidencies and provinces afforded opportunities for the interchange of opinion and information not usually available. On returning to Bombay from Simla Professor Oxenham had a year's furlough to Europe from May 1878 to May 1879; and on his return resumed charge of the duties of acting Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College. In February 1881 we find him again in his substantive post of Principal of the Deccan College at Poona, the duties of which he continued to discharge till November 1889 with the exception of the time during which he went on leave and furlough. Having again acted for a short time as Principal of the Elphinstone College he reverted in April 1890 to his substantive appointment as Principal of the Deccan College. In December of that year, Mr. Oxenham was appointed Principal of the Elphinstone College at Bombay in succession to Principal Wordsworth, and discharged the duties of this office in a manner which merited commendation. From 1st June, 1891, in addition to the duties of Principal Mr. Oxenham had been discharging the duties of Professor of English Literature in the College. In May and in June 1893 he was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction at Bombay. In the latter month he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

Professor Oxenham retired to Exeter in Devonshire, which he considered as his native place. His father had been a Dean, and his grand-father Bishop of Exeter. He belonged to an old Devonshire family and owned landed property in the county.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BRADDELL.

By the death of Captain J. A. Braddell, Army Veterinary Department, the announcement of which will be received with widespread regret throughout the Madras and Bombay Presidencies where he was well known, India loses one of her keenest sportsmen and the A. V. D. one of its most promising members. It was, perhaps, as a cricketer that Captain Braddell was best known to Indian sportsmen, through his name figured prominently in connection with the turf, and despite the fact that he had not played much during the last two or three years, he was a few seasons ago one of the best all-round players in the Madras Presidency and his name will be remembered in connection with several fine performances in Bangalore and Ootacamund cricket, on both of which grounds he has scored a century. In partnership with E. H. D. Sewell, the famous Madras cricketer now qualifying for Essex, he made several fine first wicket stands at Ootacamund in 1898 and the news of his death will be received at that station in particular with real regret.

A STRANGE case of hanging is reported from Yarmouth. On rising Miss Ray, a young music teacher, went to a room in which a physical training apparatus was fixed to the ceiling. A short time afterwards her body was found lifeless on the floor. It appears that one of the cords of the exerciser got twisted round her neck, and that she was held suspended in the air until her weight caused the apparatus to give way. Miss Ray was only twenty-three years old.

MRS. IEVERS MAULED BY A BEAR.

DETAILS OF A REMARKABLE ADVENTURE.

A THRILLING adventure with a young bear has occured in the wilds of Vavuniya. While Mr. and Mrs. Ievers were out shooting, with a native constable, a young bear severely mauled the face and hands of Mrs. Ievers. The native constable immediately grasped the bear by its neck; and both man and bear fell, rolling together on the ground. Mr. Ievers fired at the bear; but the constable was shot dead.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"Bears had attacked three people on the road at Pavat Kulam, ten miles S.-E. of Vavuniya. When the G. A. got there, he found the Ratemahatmeya had put a platform on some trees over-hanging the rock water-hole close to the road and near the caves. Mrs. Ievers, the R. M. and Sandrasegra Mudaliyar went out at dawn, taking the constable orderly with the ammunition. The G. A. remained in camp. It appears that the party sat down among rocks below the caves and did not go on the 'massa' (platform). A bear was seen coming, but somehow it got round them; came up the wind and was 'on them.' It seized Mrs. Ievers from behind and pinned her so that she could not use her gun and was thrown forward, face down, among the rocks. Several shots were fired and eventually the bear was killed by Mr. Sandrasegra by a shot in the neck as he was over, and mauling Mrs. Ievers. It was then found the Mohammed Ali, the orderly, was not to be found and, as he had the ammunition, the party were without defence. They were unable to go up the rock and had to retreat through the jungle. A party was sent out from the camp two miles distant to search for the orderly, who was found dead, shot through the body at close quarters, as his banian was singed.

"The Vavuniya dostor (Dr. LaHarpe) was called and arrived about noon and dressed Mrs. Ievers' wounds, which were severe on the neck and shoulders and left forearm. She was removed by cart to Vavuniya and has no dangerous symtoms but has had a wonderful escape from the bear and the bullets.

"The Government Agent held a full enquiry and the verdict was 'Accidental death by gun shot wound,' and that—as the bullet went through the deceased—it was not possible to say which gun shot him.

"It was a dreadful tragedy and great sympathy is expressed for the deceased, a smart and well-liked young fellow.

"He was buried with all due Mohammedan rites, for which the Government Agent provided."—"Ceylon Observer."

GURKHA SCOUTS.

IT was announced some weeks ago that proposals had been put forward for the formation of two small corps of Gurkha scouts; and though it is unlikely that the money required for this purpose will be available for years to come—so great are the urgent demands upon the military estimates—a timely protest against such a scheme is all the same needed. There are several reasons why special corps of this kind should not be formed. Taking the strength of each body at 500 it would mean that the existing Gurkha regiments would be deprived of the services of 1,000 of their best shots and most highly trained men, for none but these would be accepted as scouts. The flower of the Gurkhas would be picked; and what this would mean any Commandant or Adjutant well knows. Moreover, the ordinary wastage in peace time and the special losses in war would have to be provided against, so that battalions would constantly have to be sending more of their marksmen to the Corps of Scouts. Apart, however, from these considerations there are others which are of equal if not greater importance. The South African War has shown that every infantry regiment must be equal to doing its own reconnoitring and that the more highly trained are the men in work of this kind the less is the chance of misadventures. In the attack of a position, also, the skirmishing is much better done if the rank-and-file have been taught how to scout, for instruction under this head means that the men learn to know the lie of the country, the likely places where the enemy are to be found, and the points of vantage by which they themselves must make for.

It is, of course, impossible to train every man; but each Company can have its scouts, and these will give the lead to their comrades. In hill-warfare such as the Army in India is frequently engaged in, company-scouts will be invaluable, for small bodies must be constantly engaged in action. In the Tirah Campaign certain regiments had to be dry-hurried, simply because they had not been trained to do their own scouting: when left to themselves they more than once suffered losses which should never have occurred. The necessity, then, for insisting that each infantry battalion shall have its own scouts seems clearly established, and the less we hear of special corps the better. In the case of the Gurkha Regiments, if officers know that the men whom they have taken special care to train are to be taken from them, there will be little keenness or enthusiasm as regards instruction. In a great war with Divisions acting in three or four directions, the 1,000 special scouts would soon be used up; and though each of the two proposed corps might do valuable service, far better results would be obtained if individual regiments could be trusted to look after their own reconnoitring. The best plan is to encourage company officers to take an interest in scouting, so that they can select and train men who naturally show an aptitude for the special duties required of them. This is now being done to a certain extent; and the recent orders respecting the wearing of the scout's badge show that the higher military authorities approve of the steps taken. We trust that under these circumstances nothing more will be heard of the proposals for the two special corps.—*Pioneer.*

LOANS FOR LAND IMPROVEMENTS.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has made rules under which loans will be granted for land improvements in the Punjab. A loan not exceeding Rs. 1,000 may be granted by a Deputy Commissioner; not exceeding Rs. 5,000 by a Commissioner; above Rs. 5,000 by the Financial Commissioner. Every loan must be preceded by an inquiry. When the applicant's interest in the land to be improved is sufficient to cover the loan, no collateral security need be required. When a loan is made to the members of a village community the personal security of the applicants may be accepted. In all other cases collateral security will be required, though moveable property is not to be accepted as a rule. The borrower must begin to repay the loan from the time when the improvement begins to yield a return, and must continue the repayment as rapidly as the circumstances justify; but in any case he must pay the first instalment within five years, and the last instalment within twenty years. If an instalment is not paid when it falls due, a penal rate of compound interest on the amount due at not less than 6 1-4 per cent. per annum will be charged, unless the Deputy Commissioner sees reason for forbearance. Instalments may be suspended by the Deputy Commissioner on proof of failure of crops or other exceptional calamity; and when any portion of a loan is found to be irrecoverable remissions up to Rs. 250 may be made by the Commissioner, and up to any amount by the Financial Commissioner. The rate of interest on loans will be one anna on the rupee, or 6 1-4 per cent. per annum, but the Local Government may for special reasons sanction a loan at a lower rate of interest or without interest.

Rules have also been made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, for loans to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed and, cattle, or any other purpose not already provided for as a land improvement. The grant of these loans will be absolutely within the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, who may delegate his authority to any native officer under him in the case of loans not exceeding Rs. 100 for cattle and Rs. 20 for seed. Ordinarily loans for seed should be repaid out of the crop produced from the borrowed seed, and loans for the purchase of cattle should be repaid within two years. In no case must the period of repayment extend over more than ten years. As in the case of land improvement loans, suspensions and remissions are permissible in exceptional circumstances. The rate of interest to be charged and the penalty to be imposed on instalments not paid when due are also similar to those provided for land improvement loans.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

W. HUGHES, Courtfield Lodge, Castlebar Hill, Ealing, writes to the "Standard," suggesting that "in order to 'disinfect' Queen's Hall, and prove the reality of Mr. Newman's assertions, the latter should pay over the amount he received for the hire of the hall to some fund for the benefit of loyalists (British and Dutch) in South Africa who have suffered by the war."

IT is proposed to build an electric railway joining Tirano and Samaden with St. Moritz. There will be a connection with Coire and on to Milan, writes our Geneva correspondent. This new railway will open up the Engadine to tourists, and also to manufacturers, who will be enabled to send their goods direct from such places as Geneva, Milan, and Dresden. The scheme will be mainly financed by British money, the balance being provided by Swiss and German houses. In all probability the engines will be bought from the United States of America; but the construction of the line will be left in the hands of Swiss and Italian engineers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

FOREIGN BANK FAILURES.

MORE SHIPPING "DEALS"

LONDON, JULY 5.

Few important changes have occurred in the commercial and industrial position during the past month, and these have not been all in the same direction. In the textile goods markets, for example, whilst a fairly substantial increase of business has occurred in the Manchester market for cotton goods and yarns, there is no improvement in the Yorkshire woollen markets, and in Bradford the previous depression has become rather deeper, and more machinery is stopped. In the Belfast linen trade also the tendency has been adverse, and it is estimated that, at the close of the month, not far short of 10,000 looms are idle. It is hoped, however, that before long some improvement will be seen in the linen industry. One favourable circumstance is that the prospects of the growing flax crop in Ireland are most encouraging, the weather having been nearly all that could be desired, and a heavy yield is anticipated.

In the iron, steel, and engineering industries there are better symptoms in several directions. In the Midlands the demand for finished iron and steel has improved, and prices are firmer. Very little alteration is reported from Cleveland and Scotland, but the measure of improvement previously reported appears, on the whole, to have been maintained. In the shipbuilding yards, both on the English North-eastern Coast and on the Clyde, activity is still observable, and a considerable amount of new tonnage has been ordered during the month. The condition of the engineering industries is very varied. Demand for textile machinery continues quite slack, and the works are very far from being fully employed. On the other hand, makers of electrical machinery, as well as of railway rolling stock, hold abundant contracts, and fresh ones are being entered into with no perceptible falling off. Boiler makers and structural iron and steel manufacturers are also in a good position in respect both of work in hand and of further business.

With easier money the Funds and high-class securities generally have assumed a better tone, after having suffered considerably from the monetary pressure last week. It is to be presumed that everybody to whom a dividend on the Funds is due on Friday knows that this dividend may be automatically reinvested in the same security by arrangement with the Bank of England. It is to be presumed that this is known; but judging by the small, though ever-growing, proportion of dividends thus re-invested the knowledge is perhaps not as widely spread as it might be. The investor who thus allows his dividends to accumulate draws, of course, compound interest on his investment against the simple interest received by the investor who is in the less fortunate position of having to use his dividends as income. Home railway stocks still continue in the dumps, and it will certainly be a relief when the bad dividends are declared, as they will be within the next two or three week and the worst is known. As a matter of fact, the past half-year's traffic receipts, taken in the aggregate, show a decline of considerably less than one per cent.; but then the expenses have been much heavier than in the first half of last year, and the rates of distribution will show a serious decline. It need scarcely be repeated that now or on any further fall in prices, most of the stocks may be bought by investors who can afford to wait for that recovery which they may confidently expect.

It is a regrettable fact that the great trunk lines have decided to indulge in another race to the North, like a pack of mad French motorists. The Midland seems to be the worst offender, having quietly laid in a stock of new racing locomotives for the season, which it can ill afford. It would be a good move on the part of the rival lines to advertise that, while studying due celerity, they put considerations of comfort and safety in the forefront. Not that a racing train is more unsafe than any other—it is perhaps safer; but the argument would appeal to the public mind, and the policy of refusing to race would save the companies a great deal of unnecessary expense. A quarter of an hour or half an hour does not matter much in a nine or ten hours' journey, so long as punctuality is observed, especially as our suburban travels have accustomed us to being a quarter of an hour late on a half-hour's journey. For the moment the Metropolitan and the District companies are at a deadlock on that electric question to which reference was made when the District decided to entrust its electrification to the American syndicate. For some reason, it is to be hoped not a sentimental one, the Metropolitan seems to desire a system which is not American. The deadlock, however, is likely to be overcome shortly, for it is proposed that if the companies cannot come to an agreement the Board of Trade shall be called in to decide. If it decides in favour of the Metropolitan, what about Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Perks? So much progress, however, has been made with their scheme for electrifying the District that unless the Metropolitan can show substantial reasons for the adoption of some other it ought certainly to give way. The personal rivalries between the two lines—lines so near and yet so far—were at least amusing when they were led by Mr. Forbes in his prime on the one hand and Sir Edward Watkin on the other; but recently the quarrel, lacking cleverness, has become rather dull, and it would be far better if the hatchet could be buried—indeed if the two companies could be amalgamated.

We may hope that when Mr. Pierpont Morgan arrives in New York, whither he is now on his way, he will not find another financial crisis in full swing. The recent suspension of two of the American banks, and of a firm of stockbrokers with which one was involved, may be regarded, it is hoped, as merely the aftermath of the crisis that has passed. But it cannot be denied that the position of the failed banks is typical to some extent of the position of many similar institutions. Too much financing has recently been the bane of the United States, and the big houses are loaded up with securities which they have bought at a high price and can hold only with the aid of the banking institutions with whom they have pawned them. The banks that have suspended are comparatively small concerns with little over a million sterling of deposits; and this being the case it is probable that the stronger institutions although involved similarly are involved less in proportion to their strength. It is really rather a good sign that they have allowed their weaker brethren in misfortune to go, for if they had conceived any danger of the rot spreading they would most assuredly have moved heaven and earth to prevent the suspensions. As it is, they have allowed the banks to succumb to their weakness, and have afterwards come forward leading money freely in order to prevent anything approaching panic. This is, at all events, the more cheerful view to take of the situation: to regard the failure of the banks and of the firm whose securities one of them was attempting to carry as of no widespread importance, especially as, now the new half-year has set in, the market is becoming plentifully supplied with money by the big dividend distributions. Still, as was said last week, the real factor influencing the market in New York and depressing it is monetary fear and it is not surprising that the failures have put another salutary check on speculation, with the result that American railroad shares, not only in New York, but of course here also, have been giving way during the past few days. The most marked decline has been in Milwaukee shares for, we are still without confirmation of that reported deal as we are without confirmation of so many other reported deals. The position in the American market is still the same, the big rise has been to some extent justified by the prosperity of the roads, but the danger is that the financial houses overburdened with stock whose prices they are supporting may begin to unload it when they find it no longer necessary for their own purposes to continue the support.

Much the same rem

financing a kind of Whitaker Wright concerned—a concern which rejoices in the title of Actiengesellschaft fur Trebortrocknung, and which has recently been engaged in distilling spirits from wood—an industry which does not partake so much of the South Sea Bubble character as might at first sight appear. If it had limited its operations to distilling spirits from wood the case might not have been so bad, but it has apparently been floating subsidiary companies at a super-aerated rate. The bank financed it, and has come down. The prompt arrest of the manager and one or two of the other officials must have given our Public Prosecutor quite a shock; but perhaps the matter has not come under his cognisance yet. Perchance the Germans are following the example of Mr. Justice Wright in the recent Septimus Parsonage case. It was an old established bank and was deeply involved in the financing of these speculative industrial concerns; and unhappily many old-established banks in Germany are involved similarly. Both the German and the American banks have indulged in a wild time, and the result is showing itself. Just as in America the failure checked speculation and caused a fall in prices, so in Germany securities have been sold in the nervousness which the disclosure has caused. We have felt the effect in the decline of such shares as Rio Tintos and South Africans, especially De Beers, which are common to the markets of London, Berlin, and Paris—for of course volatile Paris has become nervous as well. We may trust that the Leipziger Bank has succumbed because of its exceptional weakness, but the fact remains that the case is typical of the state of affairs prevailing throughout the German financial world. Amid the foreign banking difficulties we may derive some selfish solace from the fact that our own banks have enjoyed a most prosperous half-year. The average condition of the Money market has been such as to ensure good dividends.

Recently much has been heard of the phenomenal advances in American trade; and indeed our American cousins have much cause for congratulation at the success of their go-ahead and up-to-date commercial methods. We have frequently, of late, had specially brought to our notice many instances of the means by which trade is fostered and developed on the other side of the Atlantic. British merchants are beginning to realize that even they may have something to learn from their competitors in the States, and there appears to be a tendency on the part of our prominent commercial men to visit that country to study and profit by the experience thereby gained. It would, perhaps, be well if this feeling were to become a little more general. Only a short time ago, says the "Chamber of Commerce Journal" of London, received a letter from one of London's leading commercial men, who was then in America, in which he remarked: "I think it is high time many of our men of business should come over here and see what is going on with their own eyes." British Consul Wyndham of Chicago is also fully alive to this necessity, and averred in his latest report that "merchants, manufacturers and labor leaders would find themselves repaid by visiting the States, especially this great center (Chicago), and, studying the conditions and demands, draw their own conclusions as to the steps to be taken to benefit their trade. The Chicago manufacturer is not only making great strides in commerce in South America and the British Colonies, but he is also looking for more trade even in Great Britain. He is continually changing his methods and machinery, and will remorselessly cast aside a nearly new machine if a new invention does the work better or more economically.

The rotten state of Turkish finance is periodically discovered afresh, like sea-serpent and the big gooseberry. By way of variation, the Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" has perturbed Turkish bondholders by bluntly endowing the Turkish Debt Council with a fear that it would be unable to meet its engagements, "if some prompt measures were not taken to check the constant drain upon its resources arising from the exigencies of the Turkish Treasury." The endowment was purely gratuitous, and holders of Turkish bonds need not be alarmed. No such fear has been communicated by the Debt Council to the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London. And we have the word of London officials for it that no such fear is likely to arise. There are good and substantial reasons for this confidence. In the first place the Turkish Debt Council receives from the Ottoman revenues, under assignment to the bondholders, a sum of more than £2,000,000 per annum, so that there can be no question of a drain being imposed upon the Council's resources; and, in the second, the Debt Council is itself an expert watchdog of the most self-interested kind, keeping a wary eye upon the constitutional tendency of the Turk towards financial and other vagaries. Its personnel is also reassuring, consisting of Mr. H. Babington Smith, C.S.I. (England and Holland), M. le Commandant Leon Berger (France), Dr. R. Lindau (Germany), Chevalier N. de Janko (Austria-Hungary), and the Marquis G. Guiccioli (Italy). It seems that the Turkish bondholders at home and abroad may sleep comfortably through this latest alarm.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan is busy buying shipping for the Pacific trade, evidently with a view to fighting the Hamburg-American Line. It was reported on July 3rd in New York that Mr. Morgan has purchased the Nippon Yusen Japanese Steamship Line and thus acquired sixty-seven more vessels for America's merchant marine. It is also reported from Seattle that Mr. George Dodwell, who controls the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, has concluded a "deal" with the Morgan Combine whereby (according to an "Express' message) the latter obtains the company's Oriental line of steamers, for which four of the largest steamers ever built are now being completed. Laffan's New York agent also cables on July 4th "It is reported that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the Northern Pacific, the Washington and the Alaska Steamship Companies. If this is so it means that the Morgan Syndicate has now established a system of transportation right round the world. The "Iron Age" of New York reports that the interest of the iron trade at the moment centres entirely in the labour situation, but there are indications that the Labour Unions are unable to control the situation. Mr. James Wilson the American Secretary for Agriculture in an interview said: In a few months Americans will be producing everything that goes on their tables or upon their backs. We will then be industrially and commercially independent of all other nations. Whenever we get ready we can come pretty near starving any other country. An effective combination against us will be absolutely impossible.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower, Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumoharwada	4	0	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	11	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	21	12	131
Total plague deaths to date...	96,707	80,337	
Same date last year	11	9	199

NOTICE.

OWNERS are reminded that the following entries close on Tuesday, 23rd July.

2nd Entries for Saturday, 27th July.
1st Entries for Extra Race on Saturday, 27th July.
1st Entries for Saturday, 3rd August.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, Wt I, T C.

Poona 19 July 1901.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Commissioner in a letter, dated the 29th May last, drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that certain owners of buildings, situated on land falling within the proposed new streets along Hamalwady and Pira Lane, had applied for permission to rebuild on their old sites and that unless the portion of land required for the proposed new streets were taken up at once by the Municipality, the eventual result would be that the Municipality would have subsequently to pay not only for the land, but also for the buildings that would be newly erected on it. The Commissioner, therefore, asked for the sanction of the Corporation to the expenditure of Rs. 25,618, or such lesser sum as might be found necessary for the purchase of the land and buildings, the amount to be debited to surplus cash balance pending recovery from the Improvement Trust.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola approval was given to the acquisition of the land in question.

THE WATER QUESTION.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Sayani, seconded by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, the consideration of items referring to the water question was postponed till Thursday next.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved as recommended by the Standing Committee that in answer to a complaint from Mr. J. E. Davar about his water supply he be informed that water does not rise to the second floor of his house during the day time as sufficient pressure is not available except at night time when the draw off is less.

Mr. Unwalla asked if this was the stereotyped reply that was to be given to all complaints about the water supply?

Dr. Sukhia asked what would be the state of the City if fire broke out during the day time.?

Mr. Mehta moved as an amendment that Mr. Davar be informed that his complaint would be taken into consideration when the whole of the water question was considered. He did not think the Corporation should now commit themselves to the answer suggested by the Standing Committee.

The amendment was adopted

FEMALE INSPECTORS IN SCHOOLS.

THE Secretary Joint Schools' Committee wrote in reply to a Corporation query that at present the employment of female Inspectors was scarcely feasible and not particularly necessary.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji in moving that the letter be recorded, observed that he did not see why the employment of female Inspectors was not feasible. He thought it was both feasible and necessary.

Mr. McDonald said he introduced this matter at the Joint Schools' Committee because he was convinced that it was an excellent thing. It was, however, stated that a lady who knew Gujarati and Marathi could not well be got in Bombay. It was most desirable where they had girls in school that they should have a lady Inspector and he believed they were thoroughly capable. Perhaps in three months they could raise the question again.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Joint School's Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mehta thought members of the Joint Schools' Competition or the Corporation ought to state why the appointment of female Inspectors was not feasible.

Mr. Kabraji said it was not possible to find qualified lady Inspectors. Even female teachers were not numerous.

Dr. Cowasjee contended that if the Committee had tried to find qualified ladies for positions as Inspectors they could find them.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji said the complaint made against the Committee was that they paid school teachers miserably and that was why they could not find enough teachers. He withdrew the motion in favour of the amendment which was adopted.

FULL PAY LEAVE.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given under the Supplemental Leave Regulations to full pay instead of half pay for the first four months of the year's leave granted to Mr. W. Cluley, Chief Inspector of the Drainage Branch of the Executive Engineers' Department, on medical certificate.

Mr. MacDonald seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

DUTIES OF DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Corporation having asked for information regarding the duties performed by the Divisional Health Officers the Commissioner wrote that the subject was engaging the attention of the Executive Health Officer who would include it in the report on the whole of the Health Department which is due from him before September.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to give the information asked for by the Corporation.

The motion was adopted.

TREES IN TANSA LAKE.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the memorandum from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works and the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, regarding the good effect of cutting down trees in Tansa Lake be recorded.

Dr. Master could not understand why numbers of trees had been allowed to remain in the lake by the contractors. The trees ought to have been cut down while the dam was under construction. He moved a rider to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to report whether there were any more trees in the lake that could be cut down and what the cost of the work would be.

The mover accepted the rider and the motion was carried.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., on the subject of the revision of the Building By-Laws.

Mr. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded. It seemed to him that what Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. said did not quite follow from the bye-laws. It was utterly immaterial whether the bye-laws were in the Act itself or were framed afterwards under the power given by the Act. If they were not put in the Act they could be amended from time to time, but embodied in the Act they became stereotyped and could not be altered except by amendment of the Act. He did not think they need take the matter into consideration until they had the report from the Commissioner on the reference in regard to proposed bye-laws after consultation with the leading architects of the City.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the motion which was adopted.

THE IMPROVEMENT APPEAL TRIBUNAL.

The Government intimated that Mr. N. C. Macleod B.A, Bar-at-Law, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtor's Court, and Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, had been appointed President and Assessor respectively of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Act.

Mr. Mehta said that in regard to this item the Corporation were placed in a very difficult position. Government sometime ago addressed a letter to them stating that Mr. C. W. Chitty and Mr. G. Adams had been appointed to the tribunal and asking the Corporation to appoint another Assessor. It was stated that the duties would be purely nominal for sometime and the Corporation nominally appointed Mr. Murzban on the distinct understanding that his time would not be taken up with any work of the tribunal. Afterwards came the communication stating that Mr. Macleod and Mr. Kemball had been appointed. Government did not now ask the Corporation to proceed to appoint or whether they should take Mr. Murzban's appointment as cancelled because Mr. Chitty's was illegal. They might say that they ought to let Mr. Murzban's appointment stand, but they could not have a president in which a full time official of the Corporation appointed to another position at the same time. Perhaps the best course would be to defer this matter to the end of the agenda and Mr. Murzban would no doubt send in his resignation. He moved that the matter be deferred:

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the motion.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula observed that if Mr. Murzban were to resign at once the work of the tribunal might be delayed. His time would expire in August and he (the speaker) suggested that applications should be invited for the post and by the time they had made an appointment, Mr. Murzban's time would have expired or his resignation would be before them."

Mr. Mehta agreed to add to his motion the words "And in the meantime a committee be appointed for the purpose of inviting applications and reporting upon them."

The motion as amended was adopted.

JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Joint Schools Committee wrote requesting the Corporation to move the Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act, whereby the power of granting leave to the Secretary and the appointment of a substitute during his absence might be transferred from the Corporation to the Committee.

Mr. Mehta moved that this matter be considered when the Corporation considered the amendments of the Act. He observed that he was not in favour of giving the Committee the powers they asked for.

The proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND "FOREIGN" SERVICE.

Mr. G. Lund moved that Mr. Maneekji Sheriarji Bharucha, Assistant Engineer, General Branch, Bombay Municipality, who has been appointed Land Manager to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Board, be allowed to contribute to the Municipal Pension Fund and to retain a lien on his present appointment in the Municipality, during the time he might serve under the Board, counting the period of such service as pensionable service and that the Standing Committee be requested to frame and lay before the Corporation, rules and regulations, allowing pension allowances of such Municipal officers, as might, with the approval of the Corporation, be, for special reasons, transferred to foreign service. Mr. Lund remarked that Mr. Bhoarucha was a deserving servant of the Corporation.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the motion. After some descussion the proposition was rejected

HALALKHORE TAX.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla moved that Mr. Najmoodin Jinakhan in reference to his letter to the Corporation regarding the levy of halalkhor tax in respect of his premises at Foras Road, be informed that the matter was receiving attention. Mr. Ebrahim said that the Standing Committee had thought that they should not recommend the Corporation to give a reply other than he proposed to give.

Several members urged that the halalkhore tax was oppressive and should be repealed.

Mr Mehta said they had heard about the poor ratepayers and now they were hearing about the poor landlords, especially those who owned chawls from which they derived enormous revenues "(No no)," they knew these chawls where the people were packed like sardines in a box; place where instead of two as many as ten persons occupied a room which was let at a high rent.

The motion was carried and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

B. V. A. C. C. vs. OXFORDSHIRE, L. I.

THE Oxfordshire Light Infantry were only able to place a very weak team in the field for this match on Saturday, which was played at Colaba, and consequently sustained a crushing defeat by 8 wickets and 16 runs. Out of the six or seven best players of the Oxfords only one, Lieut. Wingfield, was available, and he with Corpl. Birkett did most of the rungetting. The Oxfords batted first and after compiling 112 for eight wickets declared their innings closed, a fatal mistake, as the B. V. A. knocked up the required number of runs within time for the loss of only three wickets, R. Green, A. Green, and R. Hogan hitting hard and making runs at a great rate. The following are the scores:—

OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

Lieut Wingfield, c A Higgins, b A Green	21
Corpl Birkett, c A Higgins, b F Martin	42
Lieut Ponsonby, b R Briscoe	10
Sergt Connors, b R Briscoe	7
Sergt Osborne, c A Green, b Briscoe	0
Pte Neville, c A Higgins, b Briscoe	17
Corpl Buckingham, not out	6
Pte Bowles, c G Downes, b A Green	6
Pte Barnes, Pte Courtice, Lieut Turman — Did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total for 7 wickets (innings declared closed).	112

B. V. A.

Gunner R Green, b Wingfield	42
Gunner A Higgins, st Birkett, b Wingfield	11
Gunner A Green, not out	39
Gunner R Hogan, c Bowles, b Barnes	21
Gunner Downes, not out	3
Corpl Martin, Br Cole, Gunner W Hoggan, Gunner Burrowes, Gunner Briscoe, Gunner Grenham — Did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total for 3 wickets	123

RALLI BROTHERS C.C. v. MICROBE C.C.

Ralli Brothers Cricket Club opened their season by a match against the Microbe Cricket Club and won by an innings and 50 runs. The Microbes were dismissed for a total of 34 runs in the first innings and 26 in the second. Davur's effective bowling accounting for six wickets for 18 runs in the first and 7 wickets for 8 runs in the second. Messrs Rodgers, K. Mistri and Sorabji Batliwala for Ralli's contributed 77 runs to the score of 110 for the loss of 4 wickets when the innings was declared closed.

CRICKET NOTES.

I NOTICE in the scores of the match between the Gymkhana 2nd XI and B. B. & C. I. Railway the printers have omitted the name of Mr. Smith, who made 18. The omission, however, is obvious as only ten names are given and the total does not tally by 18 with the scores above it.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry I see were badly defeated by the local Volunteer Gunners last Saturday at Colaba. The B. V. A. have a fairly strong team this year, and so far I believe, have won all their matches. A good deal was discounted, however, from the victory of the B. V. A. as the Oxfords had to take the field with a very weak eleven, Lieutenant Wingfield being the only officer playing of the seven who make up the strength of the side. Dr. M. E. Pavri, the famous Parsee player, is, I notice, in Bombay, and made his first appearance this season on Sunday last for the Parsee Gymkhana v. the Liberal C. C. He was evidently off colour as he only took one wicket and scored 19 runs. He has, however, been batting and bowling well in Ootacamund cricket during the past four months and should come off in the Presidency matches. In the same match H. D. Kanga played a fine innings of 80, and considering that his runs were made off bowlers of the calibre of Pavri, Pocha, Chinoy and Kharas, his innings will rank as one of the best so far this season. To Meherwanji belongs the honour of scoring the first hundred in Parsee cricket this season. His 141 not out in the second innings of the Baronet C. C. in the match with the Poona Gymkhana has only been beaten by Mistri.

R.

CRICKET AT DHARWAR.

A SCRATCH match was played on Saturday on the Police maidan between Mr. Wallinger's and Mr. Gibb's teams composed of members of the Gymkhana and the Railway Cricket Club. Mr. Gibb's team won the match and Mr. Gibb distinguished himself in both batting and bowling, scoring the highest number of runs and capturing the greatest number of wickets.

MR. WALLINGER'S TEAM.

J W Fellowes, b Gibb	24
Blashwayte, l-b-w, b Gibb	3
D Reuben, b Gibb	6
W Wallinger, run out	0
Phelips, b Gibb	7
Sreenwas Row, c Knight, b Bhaskar	3
Dr Grayfoot, b Gibb	0
A W Acres, b Bhaskar	5
Shreegundi, b Gibb	3
W Machado, b Gibb	0
C Vaz, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	56

MR. GIBB'S TEAM.

R Knight, retired	19
A Brown, run out	25
M Gibb, st Blashwayte, b Sreenivasa Row	32
Trotter, not out	22
J Bailey, not out	9
Wray, A Hart, T Davis, H Greatorex, M Vaz, Bhaskar — did not bat	
Extras	15
Total	122

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" learns that a separate agreement has been concluded between Russia and China, for the publication of which the world will not have long to wait. It appears that the indemnity question will be used by Russia as an object of compensation. Russia would be willing to renounce all her monetary claims in return for concessions and privileges, political and commercial, in Manchuria—in other words, the much-disputed Manchuria Agreement in another form.

THE 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, will be stationed at Tientsin or Shanhaikwan, as they will be able to stand the severe winter cold of Northern China.

NOTHING has been heard so far of General Maitland's small expedition from Aden to destroy a Turkish fort in the Hamsheli country. This has probably been done without any opposition, as action has been taken after communication with the Turkish Government in Constantinople. The fort is small, and was built by the local Turkish authorities well within the sphere of British influence.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LAW CHARGES OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ARGUMENT OF THE RULE NISI.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared in support of a rule nisi on behalf of Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Dorabjee Nasarwanjee Bahadurjee, and Khursedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, calling upon Mr. W. D. Shepoard, acting Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, to show cause why they should not be restrained from issuing any cheque or other order, directing the Bank of Bombay to pay to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Municipal Solicitors, or any one on their behalf, the sum of Rs. 21,000, ordered to be paid by a resolution of the Municipal Corporation of the 24th June 1901, and also calling upon the Corporation to show cause why they should not be restrained from permitting the payment of the amount to their solicitors.

The applicants, in their petition, stated that they were ratepayers, from whom property taxes were levied under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The taxes so levied from the petitioners together, with all other taxes, were paid to the credit of the Municipal fund under the provisions of section 12 of the Act. By the provisions of that section, the fund was constituted a trust fund, to be held by the Municipal Corporation for the purpose of the Act. The petitioners, as ratepayers, claimed they were entitled to demand that the fund should be applied for the purposes of the Act and not otherwise. Mr. J. Baptista addressed a letter to the Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary, and Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, his solicitors, also addressed another letter to the President and members of the Corporation, both of which were read to the meeting. The resolution for the payment of the money having been passed by the Corporation, Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira wrote another letter to the Commissioner not to make the payment to the Municipal solicitors, to which the Commissioner replied that, if within 14 days an injunction from the Court was not received by him, payment of the sum would be made to the Municipal solicitors in accordance with the resolution passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Davar argued that the three rate-payers' applications for injunction against the payment of Rs. 21,000 to the Municipal solicitors, was a misconceived procedure. They misconceived their remedy; and the procedure ought to have been by suit. Whatever might be the procedure in England, here there should be a suit with the consent of the Advocate-General. The Specific Relief Act did not contemplate such procedure and proviso D. was clear on the point. This was not a proper remedy, because if a suit were brought, then they would have had the sanction of the Advocate-General. This had probably pressed upon Mr. Scott, for he quoted 17 Madras H. C. R. and said that there was no adequate remedy. The principal question was, was the action of the Municipal Corporation in permitting that payment of Rs. 21,000 "ultra vires?" The English cases had little application; they were cases in which corporate bodies were constituted for certain purposes under special Acts. This question was to be approached by a consideration of the powers and duties of the Corporation. The necessity for amendments in the Act were due to necessary sanitation on account of the outbreak of plague, for the intentions of the Government were defeated by the context of the Act. Various amendments became necessary, and in 1895 the amendments became urgent. The Commissioner wrote a report on the subject, and Government said he must make his own arrangements. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Jardine took up the matter. The petitioners assumed that the amendments were beneficial, but said that the Municipal funds were not to be applied for payment of the costs of the preparation. The learned counsel read sections of the Act to show the powers of the Corporation and the Commissioner. Under section 63, it was quite competent to the Corporations to employ their solicitors or special duty to do work which, in their discretion, they thought was important for the public sanitation convenience, comfort, &c. The Corporation had wider powers than other Corporations. It was essential the court should consider that the Corporation had vested in them the Municipal Government of the City. If Government would not get the amendments made, the Corporation were entitled to get their solicitors to do it. This was a compromise of a claim effected under section 517, and under this section the Corporation were within their rights to employ their solicitors to prepare the amendments. They were made to promote the health, convenience and comfort of the people committed to their care. The Corporation would have to pay any decree made against them. Supposing that Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. brought a suit against the Corporation, and a decree was made in their favour, the Corporation would have to pay it. The decree must be paid as soon as it was passed against this Corporation. This was a compromise of the claim effected under section 517. Then there was the budget grant of Rs. 10,000 which had been passed by the Corporation. The petitioners, wanted to give the go-by to that grant, and they wanted to deprive the solicitors of that also. Under section 517 it was competent to the Commissioner to defend any suit or proceeding in respect of any thing done, or omitted to be done, by himself, the Deputy Commissioner, or any other Municipal Officer. In the present instance, if the claim was compromised, and the Commissioner was competent to compromise it, the claim must be paid. The Standing Committee had authorised its payment. Could anything be wider than the powers of the Commissioner under the section? One could drive a coach and four under it. The Commissioner might say he found it not only expedient, but necessary to pay the bill. He had absolute discretion to take legal or other assistance for the effective discharge of the duties imposed upon him by the Act. The Corporation were strictly within their rights and they were right in asking his lordship to discharge the rule, and to discharge it with costs.

Mr. Davar said it was a wise thing for the Corporation to have entrusted the work to Mr. Crawford. They could not have entrusted the work to any better person in Bombay. Ever since the Act came into force, he had been fully acquainted with its working and with every question that had arisen in regard to its construction. There was in fact no one in Bombay who could have carried out the work of revising the Act so well as Mr. Crawford had done. The work he had carried out was one of urgent necessity and had been carried forward as early as possible. But the court had not to consider whether the work was urgent or not. It had to determine whether it was work within the power of the Corporation to undertake, and whether they were entitled to make payment for it. Mr. Davar submitted that on the facts the court could only come to the conclusion that the work was absolutely necessary and was of a class that was within the discretion of the Corporation to undertake under the powers given them for carrying out an Act that was for the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay. Under the circumstances the court had to see if the action of the three gentlemen who had come forward—no doubt with the honest motive and intention of saving the ratepayers' money—was such as to cause the court to come to the conclusion that the Corporation were not justified in paying charges that were extremely moderate.

Mr. Justice Starling said he had nothing to do with the charges.

Mr. Davar remarked that when a judge of the High Court was approached on such a question, it was to be hoped he would express an opinion on the charges that would clear misapprehension.

Mr. Justice Starling said he could not go into that question.

Mr. Davar pointed out that even after deduction of Rs. 5,000 had been made in the charges that did not seem to please the applicants, for they had come forward and said the Commissioner was wasting the Municipal funds of the City, and therefore asked that their rights should be protected. Under the circumstances he asked that the rule be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Scott in reply, said an objection had been taken to the procedure adopted on applying for the rule, but he submitted that there was nothing to give the Court grounds for holding that such procedure was wrong. It was difficult to see how the applicants had any other remedy than that which they had adopted. Then in regard to the main point, which was whether the action of the Corporation was ultra vires, or not Mr. Scott said that his learned friend's observations on the point did not apply. The question was purely one of law and he did not propose to say anything in regard to the merits or propriety of what had been done. He submitted that the resolution of the Corporation, authorizing the payment of Rs. 21,000 was no resolution at all. The reason for that was because Mr. Baptista proposed an amendment to the resolution but it was not allowed to be put to the meeting. It was a legal amendment and under the circumstances the resolution that was passed was no resolution at all.

Mr. Justice Starling said he supposed when a resolution was passed it was attested by the signature of the Chairman. If any one wanted to attack such a resolution its merits would have to be gone into.

Mr. Scott remarked that it must not be taken that the applicants admitted the resolution to be a good one.

Mr. Justice Starling considered it was not open to Mr. Scott to contest that point as they had made it the basis or of their case.

Mr. Scott said that was not so. They had applied for an injunction because the Municipal Commissioner was going to pay an amount for which he had no authority under the Municipal Act. Mr. Scott then dwelt with the wording of the English Municipal Corporations' Act, and cited several cases and authorities bearing on the question at issue. He afterwards proceeded to deal with sections of the Bombay Municipal Act which he contended supported the applicants' case. He considered the question of the Budged grant had been abandoned by the other side. In regard to the Commissioner having been called upon to make a report on the amendments of the Act counsel said there was no resolution passed to show that any such reports had ever been asked for or given. The Commissioner as a matter of fact had nothing to do with drawing up the amended Act which was the work of Messrs, Crawford and Jardine. It was pointed out that the work was necessary, and the Corporation had then sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for its payment. He submitted that the Municipal funds could not be applied for the purposes of covering charges brough about by the preparation of an amendment to the existing Act. If that was so, this claim of the Municipal Solicitors was not legally sustainable against the Corporation. He further pointed out that in the Bombay Act, there was no provision made similar to the English Acts. In the latter allowance was made for expenses incurred by amendments.

Mr. Davar said the cases that had been quoted were of Corporations that were either personating or carrying bills through the Parliament. There was nothing of the kind taking place in the present case, as the Corporation were not authorised to do anything of a similar kind. He asked the court to hold that the claim made against the Corporation was a perfectly just if not a legal claim. He contended that what had been done by the Commissioner was in the interest of the health, convenience, and comfort of the city.

Mr. Justice Starling took time to consider his judgment.

THE FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Jubaland expedition in a private letter gives the following interesting details as to our Abyssinian allies, and their looting proclivities. The letter is dated the 23rd of June:—

We went a good way to the east towards British Somaliland in the hope of catching, or helping Swayne in catching the Mullah. We had received information that the Mullah intended to come into Ogaden among his partisans and friends, the Ibrahims, so we marched into the country of that tribe, but, on arrival, found that although the Mullah was in communication with the tribe and wanted the tribesmen to go to his assistance against the British forces he was still in the Dolbahanta country far away from us, and was preparing to give battle to Swayne's forces. The Ibrahims were of course punished, in a summary way, by the Abyssinians for their connection with and friendship for the Mullah. Later we received information that the Mullah had a severe fight with the British forces and was completely routed, most of his men being killed and all his belongings falling into the hands of the victors. The Mullah, however, was said to have escaped with a handful of followers and was being closely pursued by Swayne's men. This we learnt from one of the Ibrahim tribe prisoners. Having, however, received no communication from Swayne or any letters from any one of us, we cannot say how far the story is true and whether the Mullah has been captured or not.

In any case, as the Mullah was supposed to be making way to the south-east towards Italian Somaliland, and as the Abyssinian soldiers were starving there was nothing left for us but to retrace our steps and get to some country where some food might be obtained. The large Abyssinian force came out without any commissariat arrangements, hoping to live by looting the country, but as the Somalis do not live by bread but by eating flesh and drinking milk only, there was no chance for bread-eating people to get anything in the country. Even the cattle were difficult to get at, as the Somalis, on hearing of the approach of the Abyssinians, had run away to distant and waterless tracts of their country with their belongings. From the country of the Ibrahims after a long pursuit about 300 camels and about 1,000 sheep and goats were captured. But what are 1,000 heads of cattle among 15,000 men, especially when there was nothing else to eat the meat with? Camel's flesh, although said to be good eating, is objected to very strongly by the Abyssinians, as they consider camel to be "haram." Even camel milk they will not drink which I consider to be as good as cow's milk. On our way back, however, the Abyssinians were obliged to eat camel and are much distressed about it. The condition of the force is very disgraceful: the man in command is a weak man and has no influence and control over his subordinate chiefs or officers. The soldiers on account of starvation and loss of their animals are in a very unhappy state of mind and body. Whenever they get a chance they loot the villages and kill indiscriminately all the Somalis they come across. A good many of the soldiers have gone away to Harrar, and the rest, both officers and men, are clamouring to be taken back. The Commanding Officer, however, wants to take them down to the Webbe in accordance with his instructions, so there is deadlock. I think there is fear of a disturbance between our men (who are Somalis) and the Abyssinian soldiers, and I believe it is wrong to accompany a force which is committing atrocities which we have no power to stop.

This afternoon the Commanding Officer went off with a small force about 3 days march from here on a looting expedition, so we have got to wait here till his return (for about 10 days). I am quite sick of these lootings and wish I could get back to Harrar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd July.

1. There will be 40 Pr R M L Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday next the 25th instant at 6-45 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.
3. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No I Sub-division No 2 Company:—No 801 Gr A C Payne.
4. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 5.

A SWEEP was responsible for one of the neatest compliments ever paid a lawyer. Mr. Reader Harris, K.C., had defended the sweep against the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General, and had won the case. The matter involved was one closely affecting sweeps and their ways, and Mr. Harris had carefully studied all about sweeps before entering the court. As he left, his client begged leave to ask a question. "Will you tell me," he asked, "if any of your family were ever in our profession?" Just as happy was the compliment once paid by a judge to a young lawyer who was destined to be known to fame as Lord Russell of Killowen. In his early days, Mr. Russell was once clambering over the back of the benches at the law courts, and he stopped at the second row. "One step further and you would be in your right place, Mr. Russell," said the judge, glancing at the seat reserved for Queen's Counsel.

Even politicians can be complimentary sometimes. One of the happiest things ever said in Parliament was by Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords. It was one of the briefest speeches on record, and was at once a denunciation and a compliment. Lord Brougham had been attacking the Melbourne Government with unusual warmth and eloquence, and as he sat down the Prime Minister rose and said: "My Lords, you have heard the eloquent speech of the noble and learned lord—one of the most eloquent he ever delivered in this House—and I leave you to consider what must be the nature and strength of the objections which prevent any Government from availing themselves of the service of such a man."

It was Pitt, according to Lord Rosebery, who received the greatest compliment that has ever been paid to an English statesman. Two votes of censure had been moved on the last Administration over which he presided, and both were rejected by the House. But the mere rejection of them did not satisfy the Commons, which placed on record, by an overwhelming majority, its opinion "that the Right Hon. William Pitt has rendered great and important services to his country, and especially deserved the gratitude of this House." Pitt knew how to pay a compliment as well as how to receive one. He was at a dinner when Adam Smith came into the room, and Pitt, who had mastered the "Wealth of Nations" called the company to their feet saying to Smith "We will stand till you are seated, for we are all your scholars."

Monarchs have said many kindly and happy things at times. The Kaiser, who can do most things, knows how to pay a graceful compliment. A young Danish violinist was once performing at a Court concert before the Emperor, who evinced great delight whenever she played. When the concert was ended, the Kaiser, turning to the artiste, said: "You play the violin admirably; when I listen to you with my eyes closed I think I am hearing Sarasate—and yet I prefer to keep my eyes open."

Everyone who has ever worn a Marechal Niel rose in his coat will be interested in the pretty compliment the Empress Eugenie once paid to a brave General. General Niel had returned with all the honours of war from Solferino, and a poor man presented him with a basket of beautiful roses. The General had a cutting struck from the blooms, and when it had grown into a tree he presented it to the Empress Eugenie. The Empress was much pleased with the roses, but was disappointed to learn that they had no distinct name. "

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

One of the possible results of installations of wireless telegraphic instruments on Transatlantic liners would be, if the distance across which messages are sent could be greatly increased, that meteorological reports might be sent both to the United States and to the office in Victoria Street, and thus one of the prime causes of disturbances in the weathers of both countries would become a factor well known and always observed. At present such a prospect is distant; the very best result ever claimed by Mr. Marconi for his transmitters and coherers is the transmission and reception of messages between the Isle of Wight and the Lizard —which is under two hundred miles; and this seems to have been an exceptional performance. But there is no positive reason why, if radiators strong enough, and coherers sensitive enough, can be found, this distance should not be increased to thousands of miles; even the curvature of the earth would not necessarily be a bar, since some electricians believe that water may reflect the electric waves. Meanwhile, less transcendental work is being carried on by Sir William Preece, who has established connection between Rathlin Island and Ballycastle on the old lines of inductive telegraphy and telephones. In this method wires are laid parallel to one another, and messages picked along one wire can be heard along the other by means of the telephone. In the instance quoted the parallel lengths of wire are one mile and six miles respectively, and the distance between the parallels eleven miles. Sir William Preece's greatest effort in this direction was to try to signal inductively to Ireland from England by connecting a great trunk line, one Sunday night, from the south to the north of England. The bold attempt was not, however, rewarded by success.

MM. Regnier and Didsbury, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, report that local anæsthesia can be produced in dentistry by means of electric currents of high tension and frequency in using the apparatus of d'Arsonval. Incisors and canine teeth were extracted without pain, but the method is not so successful in the case of molars. This electrication of the gums is not followed by any ill effects.

In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Demerliac states that he has employed the Oudin resonator to produce "X" rays, and finds it preferable to the induction coil. It appears that high tension alternating currents do not injure the skin by provoking erytheme.

In the U. S. Weather Review Mr. M'Adie describes a screen for protecting fruit from frost, which 'Nature' illustrates. The screen is a framework of laths which, being a little apart, allow of good ventilation. The screen also prevents the sudden warming of chilled fruit when the sun rises, which is destructive in some countries, for instance California.

Touching the new Edison accumulator, which holds 14 watt-hours of electrical energy for each pound of its weight, Mr. Vaughan-Sherrin sends in a report of Mr. H. R. Kempe, the well-known Post Office electrician, showing that his "Vaughan-Sherrin accumulator" holds 13 watt-hours per pound. The accumulator has proved itself desirable in motor cars and trains. A new type which he is bringing out has a still higher capacity.

A petrol motor-car, running from Biarritz to Paris, came to a stop at Etampes "for want of petrol," says the "Engineer," "and the driver resolved to try the only spirit obtainable in the place —to wit, absinthe. The effect of the improvised fuel, either on the machine or the driver, was such that he declared the car never went better.

The insulating gloves sent in for the prize given by the Association of Industrials, France, have been tested, and the results, as communicated to the International Society of Electricians, are not quite satisfactory. Such gloves ought not to be regarded as a protection against electric currents of high tension.

According to the 'Lancet' nicotine is not the worst ingredient of tobacco. Pyridine and its derivatives are responsible for headache, trembling, and giddiness. The journal considers the cigar more injurious than the pipe, and the pipe than the cigarette. This is rather contrary to the popular notion.

A recent number of the American "Electrical World and Engineer" contains a description of a new electric drawbridge across the Connecticut river at Middletown. The bridge is 1,330 feet long, having two spans of 200 feet., two of 225 feet, and a draw span of 450 feet, which is worked by three 25 horse-power electric motors. The roadway is traversed by an electric railway.

Mr. J. E. Talmage, of the University of Utah, U. S., witnessed a curious natural phenomenon on May 16, while crossing the main ridge of Antelope Island, in the Salt Lake. In descending the eastern slope, he saw between him and the mainland what seemed a brilliant rainbow of unusual breadth. There was no rain falling, but the wind had raised a dust of "colitic sand," consisting of pearly spherules, and these reflecting the light produced a "sand-bow." The breadth of the bow was about double that of a rainbow. The red colour was outside, away from the sun, and a fainter secondary bow was visible beyond the primary with colours in the reverse order. It was observed for, five minutes before it faded as the sun sank lower.

Dr. W. Z. Ripley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been invited to deliver the Second Huxley Memorial Lecture before the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain.

Arrangements have been made for an ethnographical survey of India in connection with the census. The general direction of the scheme will be entrusted to Mr. Risley, whose official title will be Director of Ethnography for India. The Governor-General in Council asks for the suggestions or other assistance of British enthnologists.

The electric cab service of Paris, like that of London, has been discontinued. It appears that the cost of keeping up the accumulators is too high.

Professor Myron R. Sanford, of Middlebury College, United States, in the journal of the Archæological Institute of America has an interesting paper on the Tunica and Toga of the ancient Romans. It appears from his researches that the folds of drapery on Roman statues were either carefully arranged on the model, or "conventionalised" by the artist, for no material, from wool to silk, will of itself take the folds.

They were not happy with their new fire-engines in Northwich. The horse engines of the brigade were recently converted into steam automobiles, and one evening a call came from a place three miles out of town. A steam motor fire-engine started for the locality, but ere it got outside the city the sparks from the smoke stack ignited a load of hay and a hedgerow in two spots. Other engines had to be called out to extinguish these fires. Moreover, the first engine did not reach its destination without setting fire to more hedges and straw ricks. Finally, on getting to the original fire one of its pipes burst, rendering it practically useless. This must be a specimen of what some engineers call a "fool of an engine." In its efforts to do well it did the very opposite, and eventually came to grief itself.

The Rowland multiplex telegraph is likely to be adopted by the Western Union Telegraph Company of America. The heirs of the late Professor Rowland, its inventor, have organised a company to work it in Baltimore.

A company has already been formed to work the new accumulator of Edison recently mentioned in this column. It will enlarge the Edison factory of Glen Ridge.

A case of bifurcated thumb is reported from Haiphong, Annam. Each fork of the thumb is well formed and provided with nails. A radiograph taken of a similar case in France shows that the bones are well made and jointed.

We observe a tendency abroad to speak of wireless telegraphy as "Hertzian telegraphy," but although the German Hertz discovered the Hertzian waves in the ether experimentally, they had already been discovered mathematically by our own Clerk Maxwell, and in any case Hertz had nothing to do with the wireless telegraph. If it is necessary to distinguish between the two kinds of wireless telegraph in use, those of Sir William Preece and Marconi, it can be done by words more or less descriptive of the difference, and if proper names are employed at all they ought to be "Hughes" and "Preece," for nothing is more indisputable than that the late Professor D. E. Hughes, F. R. S., was the first and original discoverer of this new order of telegraphy which Marconi has developed so well. Hughsian telegraphy would be correct, and Hertzian telegraphy as an injustice to Hughes. We are a little surprised that British electricians do not more assert the rights of Hughes, their colleague and benefactor, who in the eyes of posterity will be regarded with Lord Kelvin as their principal glory in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Professor MacGregor, F.R.S., of Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, will succeed Professor Tait in the chair of Physics, Edinburgh University.

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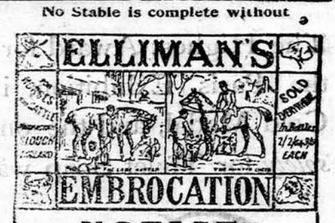

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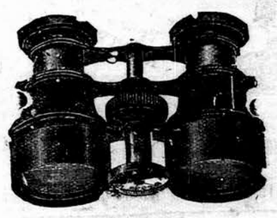

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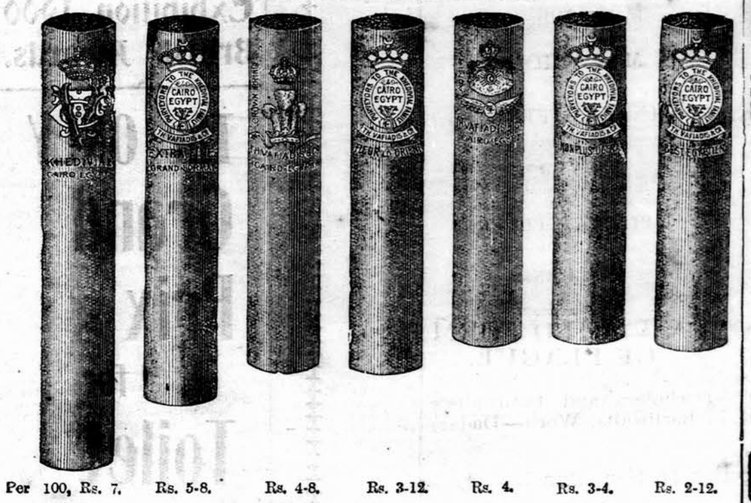

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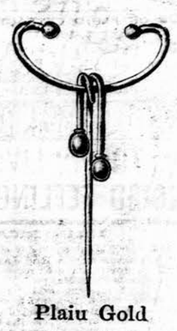
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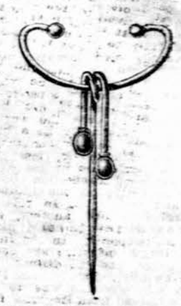
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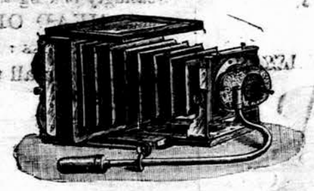

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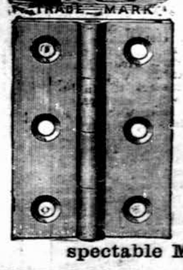

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